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Cabinet passes budget

Defense up, education down

By Jerusalem Post Staff

The cabinet last night approved a NIS 206.3 billion budget for 1999 by a vote of 14-2.

The proposed budget includes an increase in defense spending, but cuts in education and health.

Labor and Social Affairs Minister Yishai and Health Minister Shoshana Matza voted no.

"Tonight we passed the budget by a massive majority," Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu told a news conference after the vote.

The defense budget, which was the biggest bone of contention, ended up expanding by a mere NIS 100m. Netanyahu said it was the first time that defense spending is being increased since 1985. While this is a relatively small expansion, Netanyahu said, "it heralds a multi-year increase in strategic defense spending."

The prime minister decided on his change by adding funds from the state budget and by shuffling resources within the defense budget.

Both Netanyahu and Finance Minister Yashov Neeman said that for the third straight year, budget deficits and the deficit in the balance of payments are being reduced and inflation curbed.

The budget for next year targets the deficit at 2.0 percent of Gross Domestic Product.

The education budget was cut by NIS 200 million. Officials said it will be up to the Education Ministry to decide where the cuts will be made.

The turning point in mustering a majority apparently occurred after Neeman negotiated with each of the 13 ministers who had initially opposed the budget. It is not clear what he promised all of them, however, the National Infrastructure Ministry's budget was increased by NIS 500m. Trade and Industry by NIS 300m. and Absorption by NIS 300m.

Neeman said the government had stuck strictly to its original budget framework, implying there would be no new taxes and adding that as soon as this budget is fully passed the government will get down to the business of tax reform.

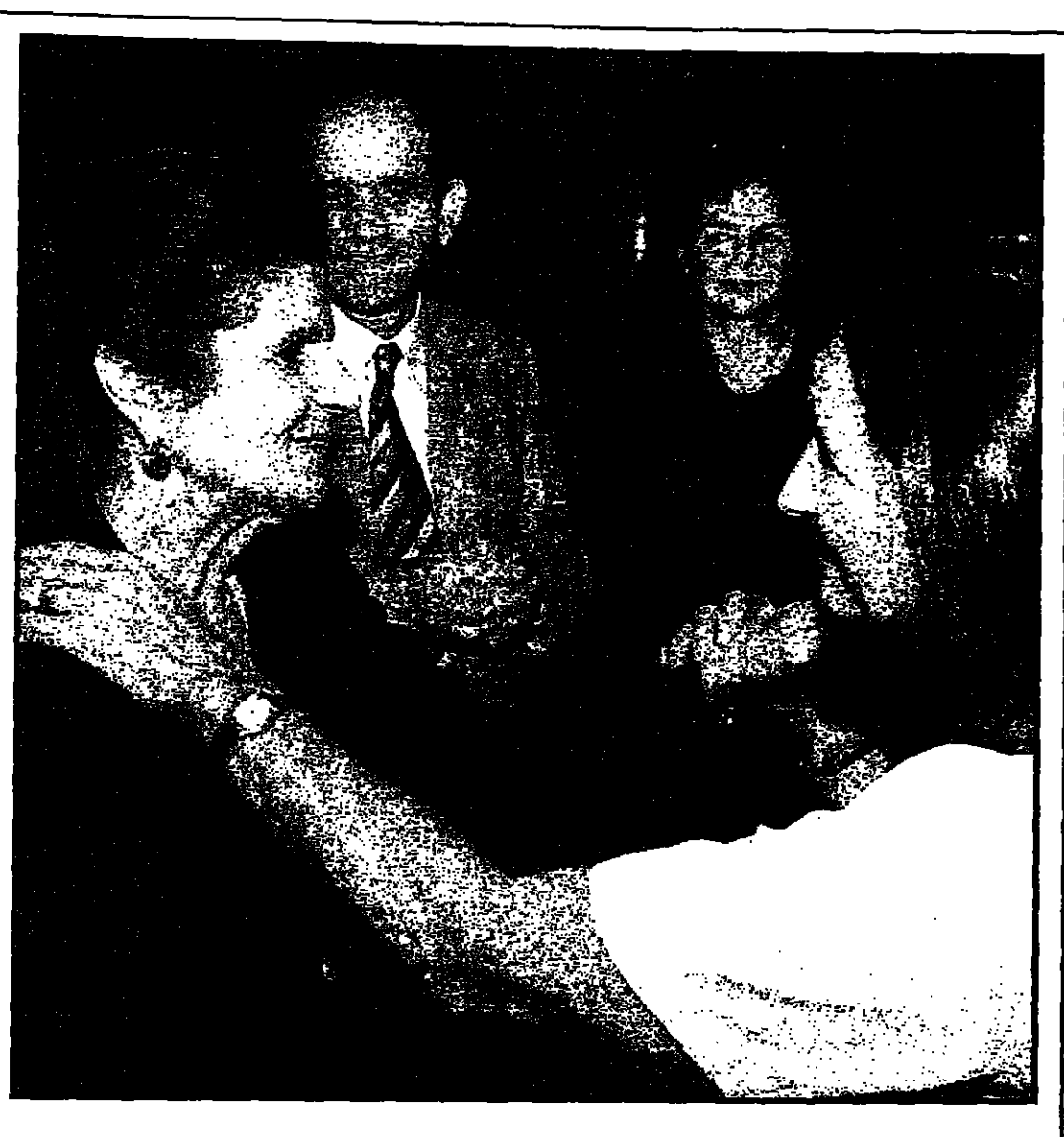
However, since most ministers refused to accept any cuts in their budgets, and even demanded increases, the Treasury had no choice but to dip into the citizens' pockets, economists observed.

Certain ministers noted before they changed their mind that the budget bears no hope for growth or reducing the recession and unemployment.

Yishai described the budget earlier yesterday as "awful. Simply terrible. It doesn't enable growth, or more employment. It does not bode well."

Matza warned the budget will lead to the collapse of the health system, "which will then cost the treasury several times more."

The budget still must be approved by the Knesset.



Five year hug
 Leah Rabin (left) gets a hug from MK Yael Dayan yesterday while attending a Washington gathering commemorating the 5th anniversary of the Oslo Accords. (AP)

Impeachment inquiry likely

By news agencies

WASHINGTON - The US House of Representatives is increasingly likely to vote for a formal impeachment inquiry in the next few weeks, congressional officials said yesterday, a step that would increase the pressure on President Bill Clinton.

Officials in both political parties, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that if it takes such a step, the House would not necessarily limit its inquiry to Kenneth Starr's review of Clinton's sexual relationship with Monica Lewinsky and his attempts to deny it under oath.

Instead, these officials said, the House Judiciary Committee might be empowered to range over numerous other issues, from the Whitewater real estate deal in Arkansas to Clinton's involvement in questionable campaign fund-raising in 1996.

Congress returns to work today with Clinton's political fate in its hands. Congressional Democrats, joined by a top Republican senator, spoke yesterday of a punishment short of impeachment for Clinton and demanded his lawyers end "legal hairsplitting" as they rebut Starr's report.

"There's going to be some sort of sanction here," said Sen. Orrin Hatch, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. "The question is what - from impeachment to censure to rebuke to condemnation or what."

Added Rep. David Bonior of Michigan, the second-ranking House Democrat: "I think in the

How to tell the children, Page 2

Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr and his supporting material to determine if Clinton's alleged conduct meets the standard of "high crimes and misdemeanors" that the US Constitution requires for impeachment.

The first question the committee must answer is whether to launch a formal inquiry of impeachment, which would lead to hearings about whether Clinton committed perjury, tampered with witnesses, or obstructed justice over his relationship with Monica Lewinsky.

Such an inquiry, which would ultimately lead to a decision on whether to vote articles of impeachment against Clinton.

"What we have to do in looking at what Ken Starr sent up is determine whether the perjury charges rise to the level of impeachment and, most importantly, whether the evidence is there to support them," Rep. Bill McCollum, a Florida Republican and a member of the Judiciary Committee, said on CNN's Late Edition.

Representative Vic Fazio, a California Democrat, said on ABC's This Week that an inquiry with hearings would give Clinton a chance to respond to the allegations.

See INQUIRY, Page 2

Indyk: Pullback deal in near future

By HILLEL KUTTLER and DANINA HARMAN

A redeployment agreement is near and final status talks can be launched thereafter, US Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Martin Indyk said yesterday.

"The negotiations have dragged on too long" and a "sense of urgency" prevails, Indyk said, but added that he was bringing a

White House with the event's organizers and pledged to continue investing his efforts in advancing the peace process.

"He said we have to get through the interim period to final status and [negotiations] and people should ask themselves... what they can do" to assist, said Rabbi Seymour Essrog, who attended the meeting.

Clinton urged that his guests continue supporting the accords, while acknowledging that the negotiations are continuing slowly, Essrog said.

Another participant, Debora DeLee, president of Americans for Peace Now, said "the whole tone of the meeting was that he and we are hopeful that something positive will come out of this round of discussions."

Clinton did not speak of Ross's current shuttle mission nor of his assessment of the five years since the Oslo breakthrough.

However, Leon Fuerth, US Vice President Al Gore's national security adviser, said Ross has achieved progress on certain core issues, several participants said.

Indyk, in his speech, said the administration has "a special responsibility" to help bring the negotiations to closure and begin final status talks as soon as possible.

See INDYK, Page 2

Redeployment sticking points, Page 3

"hopeful message" to a gathering at Washington's Adas Israel Synagogue marking the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Oslo Accords.

US envoy Dennis Ross is "trying to tie up the loose ends," and "I believe in the near future... we will see an agreement between [Palestinian Authority Chairman] Yasser Arafat and Prime Minister [Benjamin] Netanyahu that will lead to the implementation of both sides' commitments under the interim agreement and the beginning of final status talks," Indyk said. "That will be a new beginning."

Earlier yesterday, US President Bill Clinton met briefly at the

Kosovo seen as new Islamic bastion

CENTRAL EUROPEAN JOURNAL

By STEVE RODAN

First in a series on Central Europe.

BATROVCI, Yugoslavia - The line of cars at this Serbian border town forms early in the morning as travelers head west from the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade toward Croatia and Bosnia. The Yugoslav security officers are thorough, checking each passen-

ger and rummaging through the trunk of every vehicle. Many of the travelers are Moslems, and the adults wait quietly at the terminal as their children play tag between lines. A few years ago, these people would have been virtually indistinguishable from the thousands of others who crisscross the region.

But today Islamic pride has arrived. Many Moslems have grown beards. Drivers have placed large decals with the Islamic crescent on the back window.

And with money coming from such countries as Iran and Saudi Arabia, being a Moslem means

having options.

Diplomats in the region say Bosnia was the first bastion of Islamic power. The autonomous Yugoslav region of Kosovo promises to be the second. During the current rebellion against the Yugoslav army, the ethnic Albanians in the province, most of whom are Moslem, have been provided with financial and military support from Islamic countries.

They are being bolstered by hundreds of Iranian fighters, or Mujahadeen, who infiltrate from nearby Albania and call themselves the Kosovo Liberation Army.

US defense officials say the support includes that of Osama Bin Laden, the Saudi terrorist accused of masterminding the bombings of the US embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

See KOSOVO, Page 2

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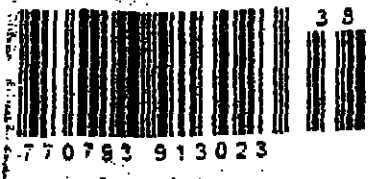
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NEWS

in brief

IDF vehicle collides with car, killing 1

A driver was killed yesterday when he failed to yield the right of way to an army vehicle at the Ma'ona junction near Ma'alot and the two vehicles collided. Four people also were injured in the accident three moderately and one lightly.

Itim

Hai V'kayam members acquitted

Nearly three years after they were arrested on suspicion of attacking policemen in an effort to pray on the Temple Mount, six members of the right-wing Hai V'kayam group were acquitted by Jerusalem Magistrate's Court yesterday. Judge Carmi Menashe said the arrest was illegal.

He wrote in his decision that there was no reason for the police to stop the group's prayers because they had been a reasonable distance from the gate. Menashe said prayers near the gates of the Temple Mount should be permitted, "as long as there is no danger of great violence."

Amy Klein

Construction worker electrocuted

A construction worker was electrocuted yesterday when a crane hit a loose wire next to him at a Hadera construction site. A Magen David Adom crew rushed Nadel Rafa Aghbaria, 24, of Musheirifa, to Hillel Yofe Hospital, where he died. Police have arrested another worker who is suspected of causing Aghbaria's death by criminal negligence.

Itim

Telling children about Clinton-Lewinsky

By ARYEH DEAN COHEN

Parents should discuss the Clinton-Lewinsky matter openly with their children and not necessarily try to shield them from graphic reports, two child psychology experts advised yesterday.

Nonetheless, they voiced concern about possible harm such reports could cause, particularly on children's views of intimate relations between adults.

Dr. Yitzhak Kadman, director of the National Council for the Child, said that for this reason he was "very sorry that the two largest newspapers in the country fell into the trap and continued in the same vein as American newspapers, publishing endless pages of graphic details about the president's sexual acts."

Kadman said the Israeli press could have scored points if the two afternoon dailies, for example, had agreed between them not to report in depth about the affair.

Israel leads the world in the percentage of children and young peo-

ple who read daily newspapers, found in almost every home.

"That's why it could have been these two newspapers' finest hour if they had decided not to print the details, since there is nothing in them but items of a prurient nature. And one time we could have gone against the stream, and the Israeli press would have been singled out for praise both here and abroad."

"I'm not against writing that the president got embroiled in a controversy concerning his sexual relationship with a White House intern. I didn't say that," Kadman said. "But there is a huge difference between that and going into graphic details regarding where they did it and how they did it... Just because we're not living in puritan times and children are aware of such things doesn't mean we have to spoon-feed them such material."

However, Jewish educator Perez Rodman, a father of three children ranging in ages from 16 to 9 who's been fielding questions about the

reports from them, disagreed.

"I think we can't hold the local press to a different standard from the rest of the world's press, and it is the president's own behavior by denying the allegations in ways that seem to have avoided reasonable definitions of different kinds of sexual activities which has made it necessary to reveal the details to the public," he said.

Rodman said it was impossible to keep children away from sources of news and that he has been "answering questions as they come up. We've been fielding more questions about constitutional behavior than about sex, which may tell me more about what my kids already know and don't already know than I might have imagined," Rodman said.

Carol Ben-Dor, coordinator of senior services in Jerusalem's Ramot neighborhood and a mother of four, admitted "it's hard to go into great detail" in discussing the case with her children.

When Saturday night's TV report

went into details about the sexual encounters, "we didn't watch the whole thing. It's just too difficult," she said. She added that she and her husband Arnie were sometimes "at a loss" to figure out what to tell their children.

She also worried that her children are missing the point of the whole case. "I think they don't understand the whole lying thing," she said. "That's all lost to them because the sex thing is so big, although that's really what matters."

The reports may not have the power to traumatize children, but Kadman said they could affect how adults teach children about sex. "You try to explain that sex is part of an overall relationship between people who are in love, and the kids will look you in the eye and say: 'What are you talking about? You know what Monica did to the president under the table? I'll tell you.' The whole issue of relations between the sexes becomes so distorted that it has a very bad impact," he said.

PM to Primakov: Help halt weapons transfers

By DANNA HARMAN and news agencies

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu sent the newly elected Russian Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov a letter of congratulation yesterday, and also called on him to help stop the transfer of arms technology in the region.

"I hope that you will use your influence to stem the flow of dual-use technologies, equipment and know-how, which will further destabilize the region in general and pose an existential threat to Israel, if left unchecked," Netanyahu wrote.

Israel and the United States have repeatedly urged Russia to withhold the sale of rockets, nuclear technology and technical assistance to Iran.

Lewinsky family rabbi: Clinton should repent

By TOM TUGEND

LOS ANGELES — The senior rabbi of the Lewinsky family's synagogue has urged President Bill Clinton to do sincere t'shuvah, or repentance, for his transgressions.

Rabbi David Wolpe, of Los Angeles' Sinai Temple, said that Clinton's lack of moral courage is the central issue in the Monica Lewinsky affair.

"T'shuvah means taking responsibility for one's mistakes," he said. Wolpe made his remarks on Saturday, while commenting on the week's Torah portion and the upcoming High Holy Days.

Monica's parents, Dr. Bernard and Barbara Lewinsky, are members of the prominent Conservative congregation and Monica attended the temple's religious school as a youngster.

No member of the Lewinsky family was present at the service and Wolpe made no mention of Monica Lewinsky personally.

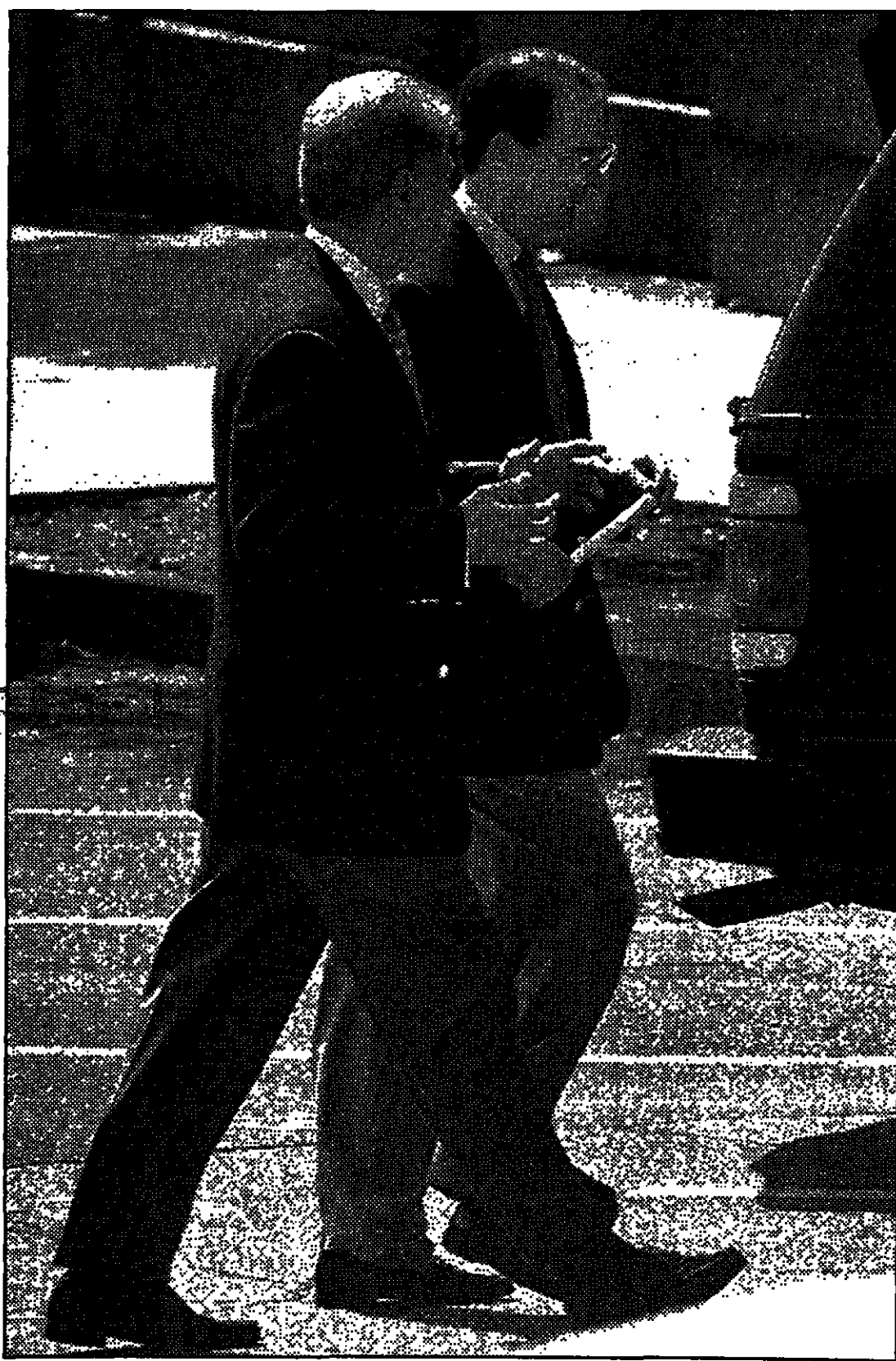
Reviewing his Saturday comments in a phone interview, Wolpe said that the nation had elected "a precocious, talented child, when it needed a man." He added that true repentance by the president would be a valuable lesson for the country and be good for his and the nation's soul. At the same time, Wolpe made it clear that he "was not enchanted with Clinton's pursuers."

The youthful rabbi, widely known as an author and lecturer, cited a personal experience he had last week to illustrate the impact of Clinton's behavior on the nation's youth.

"I was walking with my nine-year-old niece and she asked her father what was Clinton's religion," Wolpe recalled.

He said the president was a Christian, a Southern Baptist, and the child said, "I never want to be that religion."

"The she asked if the president's parents were living and when her father said no, the child blurted out that she was happy they were no longer alive," Wolpe recounted.



President Bill Clinton and his chief of staff, Erskine Bowles, walk to the Old Executive Office Building in Washington yesterday to participate in an event commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Oslo Accords.

KOSOVO

Continued from Page 1

A Defense Department statement on August 20 said Bin Laden's Al Qaeda organization supports Muslim fighters in both Bosnia and Kosovo.

The growing Islamic fundamentalist presence is an issue rarely voiced in public. The Arab and Islamic world form a huge part of the current and potential market for many of the countries in Central Europe, and highlighting their involvement in the violence in Kosovo is simply bad business.

But the growing support of Iran in Central Europe and the Balkans is regarded as the biggest threat to the region, with the possibility that it can spill over into Western Europe.

"If we isolate the Muslims in Bosnia, then they themselves can be a threat neither to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia nor to the wider region," Yugoslav Defense Minister Pavle Bulatovic said in an interview. "They could be a threat if they gain support from other Muslim national movements or Moslems."

Yugoslav officials and, privately, many foreign diplomats link the Iranian-backed Bosnian regime to the current rebellion in Kosovo. They say the Iranian success in maintaining a presence and influence in Sarajevo led Tehran to quickly adopt the KLA.

The KLA strength was not the southern Kosovo region, which over the centuries turned from a majority of Serbs to ethnic Albanians. The KLA, however, was strong in neighboring Albania, which today has virtually no central government.

The crisis in Albania led Iran to quickly move in to fill the vacuum. Iranian Revolutionary Guards began to train KLA members. Iranian and Saudi representatives opened foundations to provide patronage. An Islamic bank was launched in the Albanian capital of Tirana. In Skadar, Iranian agents opened the Society of Ayatollah Khomeini.

In the Kosovo town of Prizren, Islamic fundamentalists formed a society funded by the Iranian Culture Center in Belgrade. Selected groups of Albanians were sent to Iran to study that country's version of militant Islam.

So far, Yugoslav officials and Western diplomats agree that millions of dollars have been funneled through Bosnia and Albania to buy arms for the KLA. The money is raised from both Islamic governments and from Islamic communities in Western Europe, particularly Germany.

Since April, Yugoslav officials say, the KLA has smuggled arms and ammunition in from Albania. They say attempts to smuggle several cannons — meant to launch large-scale strikes against Yugoslav forces — were unsuccessful.

The ramifications of the Iranian campaign have been felt throughout the Middle East. Both Israel and Turkey, for example, have been

alarmed by its success in gaining influence in both Bosnia and Albania and have been busy trading intelligence on developments in the region.

"Iran has been active in helping out the Kosovo rebels," Ephraim Kam, deputy director of Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, said. "Iran sees Kosovo and Albania as containing Muslim communities that require help and Tehran is willing to do it."

But much of the training of the KLA remains based in Bosnia. Intelligence sources say mercenaries and volunteers for the separatist movement have been recruited and paid handsome salaries of DM 3,000-DM 5,000 (NIS 6,800-NIS 11,400) a month.

The trainers and fighters in the KLA include many of the Iranians who fought in Bosnia in the early 1990s. Intelligence sources place their number at 7,000, many of whom have married Bosnian women. There are also Afghans, Algerians, Chechens, and Egyptians.

A US congressional analyst said much of the Iranian training and arms smuggling in Bosnia takes place near the contingent of US peacekeeping troops. He said the Clinton administration is fully aware of Iranian activities in Bosnia and Kosovo, but has looked the other way to maintain the 1995 Dayton Accords.

"The administration wants to keep the lid on the pot at all costs," the analyst said. "And if that means that Iran benefits and operates freely in the region, so be it. Needless to say, the Europeans have been quite upset by this."

Still, intelligence sources said, the Iranians have acted cautiously. They say they first arrived in Kosovo early this year and formed a commando unit in May in the town of Donji Perlez. The unit consisted of 120 men divided into seven groups. They included Albanian, Bosnian, Macedonian, and Saudi nationals. The commander was an Egyptian called Abu Ismail, who served in an Iranian Mujahadeen unit in Zenica, Bosnia.

The Iranian fighters were first kept separate from others in the KLA. In late July, the fighters from Macedonia and Saudi Arabia were ordered to withdraw into Albania. The reason was that the sponsors concluded that they were not being used properly. At the Yugoslav and Macedonian border, some of the fighters were captured and interrogated by authorities.

Yugoslav officials and regional diplomats expect to see the Bosnians continue to embrace the Iranians. They see Bosnia, as well as some officials in Croatia, as intending to change the terms of the US-sponsored Dayton Accords that establish the new borders of the former Yugoslavia and maintain an international presence in the region.

The changes being demanded by some key figures in Bosnia include transforming the federation from a multiethnic into an all-

Islamic country.

"It was clear to everybody that the implementation of the Dayton and Paris accords would not go smoothly," Bulatovic, the Yugoslav defense minister, said. "Our position is that the Dayton Accords must be implemented as written. If there are renegotiations, it would jeopardize peace and stability in Bosnia."

Yugoslav officials said their crackdown in Kosovo has been successful in stabilizing the province. They said the KLA has drastically reduced its activities and most of its members have fled to Albania.

UN officials said 14,000 residents of Kosovo have crossed into northern Albania, while another 20,000 people driven out of their homes remain in the Serbian province.

The result, the officials said, is that some leaders of the ethnic Albanian community have called that they are ready to negotiate an end to the fighting. Kosovo leader Ibrahim Rugova, who last year pledged to reject any solution short of independence, has begun to talk to Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic. At the same time, KLA political representative Adem Demaqi has warned that a guerrilla war would soon be launched.

The officials expect that US pressure will lead to an agreement to hold elections in Kosovo, establish an autonomous government, and approve a plan to reconsider the issue of independence another 3-5 years.

They expect the agreement to be accompanied by a lifting of all sanctions against Yugoslavia, which from 1992 has been unable to take a seat in the UN or receive credits from international institutions, such as the World Bank.

At the same time, NATO will play a large role in the area. Members of the alliance are drafting plans to rebuild Albania's 5,000-member military and maintain a large presence in the country.

But the country is regarded as so divided and corrupt that few officials expect any significant amount of money to be given Tirana. A key step is expected to be the parliamentary referendum scheduled in November to approve the country's first post-communist constitution.

Few in the region, however, expect the prospective diplomatic settlement to do better than the Dayton agreement in imposing long-term stability in the region.

Even while some of these diplomats and officials blast Belgrade's crackdown on the Kosovo separatists, they insist that any settlement not include changes in Yugoslavia's current borders or a mere short-term presence of international troops.

"In my view, international support will be long term because the economic, regional, and religious [problems] are so high," Slovenian military chief of staff Brig-Gen. Iztok Podbregar said. "This is not only the case in Bosnia, but also in Kosovo and Macedonia."

INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1

"I do think that ultimately if the president and the Congress want to have the due process that they're both allowed in this instance, we may end up going to

that next level [of an impeachment inquiry]," he said.

But he added that it is premature to decide on that step now.

Clinton's legal team fanned out across the television airwaves, arguing that the president made a personal mistake, but did nothing that should require him to leave office.

INDYK

Continued from Page 1

Indyk said that negotiations could "move on from there to relaunching other tracks of negotiations so Israelis and Arabs can enter the 21st century in peace and not war."

Ross yesterday traveled to Egypt to discuss matters with President Hosni Mubarak. Then, back in Israel, Ross brought the Palestinians and Israelis together to work on some of the secondary, more technical, issues.

In Alexandria, at a joint news conference with Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa, Ross said that while the matters of redeployment and security commitments are the main stumbling blocks, the US proposal contained many other elements which are now being dealt with by the sides.

Focusing on such elements last night, cabinet secretary Dan Naveh and Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat met at US Ambassador Edward Walker's home to discuss a number of issues, such as the opening of the Palestinian airport and safe passage between the West Bank and Gaza.

The committees working on these issues had broken off their work four months ago and only resumed yesterday.

While reaching agreement on

many of these secondary matters is obviously important, both Palestinians and Israelis said the larger issues have to be worked out for any real deal.

Netanyahu told his cabinet that, as Israel has agreed to the withdrawal, there is nothing it can do to help the process along at this stage — it is all up to the Palestinians.

"There was progress in the talks with the Palestinians... we had almost reached certain understandings, but the Palestinians backed down," said Netanyahu, reiterating that if the PA would suppress terror groups like Hamas, the process could get moving.

"We fulfilled our obligations without receiving the basic return," he said.

The Palestinians, however, continue to accuse Israel of using security demands as a way of sidetracking the negotiations and diverting attention away from its obligation to withdrawal from a full 13 percent of the West Bank.

Looking forward despite all the pessimism, Foreign Ministry Director-General Eytan Bentsur said his office has prepared talking papers for discussions on the final status agreement.

"The office has come up with a conceptual framework for those negotiations," he said. "We have suggestions on how to carry out the talks, and while they are shelved at present the papers are constantly being updated."

In Memoriam

GEORGIE ARAZI

our beloved mother and grandmother

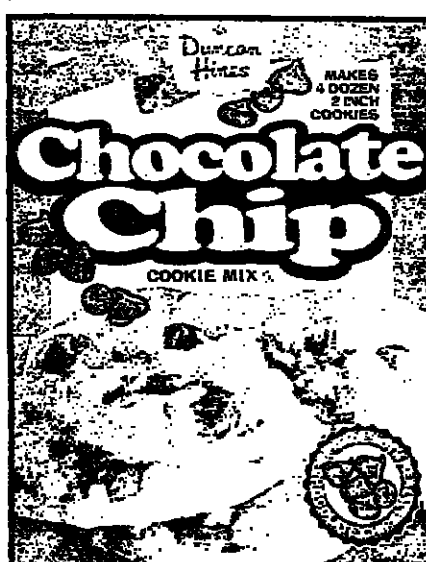
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Sticking points in redeployment deal

By DANNA HARMAN

1. The next withdrawal.
The US initially proposed Israel withdraw from 13 percent of the West Bank, with the territory given to the Palestinians becoming either area A (i.e. under full Palestinian control) or area B (i.e. under joint Israeli and Palestinian control).
The Palestinians had wanted a more substantial withdrawal, but reluctantly accepted the US proposal. The Israelis refused, saying they could not and would not withdraw from more than 10% of the land.
The compromise worked out by the Israelis and the Americans stipulated that Israel would withdraw from 13% of the land in the following manner: 1% would become area A; 9% would become area B; and, significantly, 3% would be put in a new category - a nature reserve. In this reserve, Israel would have full security control and veto power over Palestinian building.
The Palestinians originally indicated this new plan was acceptable, but later said they would accept only the original US proposal and not the modified version.
2. Fighting terror.
Israel is demanding that the Palestinians commit themselves to a long list of steps in the fight against terror. This includes disarming Palestinian civilians and stopping incitement against Israel.
3. The Memorandum of Understanding.
The memorandum is the frame-

work for security cooperation between the sides. In December, Israeli and Palestinian teams, working closely with the CIA, reached a compromise, but Israel later rejected it. Now, the Palestinians are refusing to renegotiate it.
4. Palestinian National Covenant.
Israel is demanding that the Palestinians convene the Palestinian National Council in order to cancel those parts of the covenant calling for Israel's destruction. The Palestinians claim this is unnecessary as the PNC, a body comprised of 545 people which meets every three years, already voted to do this in 1996. The PNC agreed then that it would set up a legal panel to actually make the changes, but never took this step.
The Palestinians now argue that a smaller body, the PLO executive council, has the authority to set up the legal council and move forward with the changes.
5. Discussion of interim period issues.
Bilateral issues such as the setting up of the Palestinian airport and seaports, the question of free passage, and the industrial park still must be resolved. Under this category also falls the demand that Israel release Palestinian prisoners. Many of the committees working on these issues seemed to be on the verge of reaching some compromise months ago, but never did. The committees just started meeting again yesterday.

IDF on high alert for Hamas attacks

By ARIEH O'SULLIVAN, MOHAMMED NAJIB, STEVE RODAN and DANNA HARMAN

Security forces remained on high alert throughout the country yesterday and erected surprise road blocks along the Green Line to deter Hamas terrorists from carrying out their vow to avenge the deaths of Adel and Imad Awadallah. The cabinet unanimously expressed its support for the Awadallah killings.
Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu told the ministers that the Awadallah brothers were heavily involved in planning further terror attacks and called upon the Palestinian Authority to fight terror in accordance with its obligations.
In response to the Hamas threats of mass retribution, Netanyahu said if such a thing were to happen, Israel would strike back without mercy.
"Israel will not stand for the targeting of its citizens and will respond with a strong arm against all terror organizations," he said, according to the cabinet statement.
In the West Bank yesterday, soldiers clashed with Palestinian stone-throwers near Tekoa, wounding six with rubber bullets, including a seven-year-old, Palestinian sources said.
Some reports said that two girls were treated for tear gas inhalation after a gas canister landed in their school yard.
Eyewitnesses said the clashes began when Palestinians threw stones at passing Israeli cars.
In Beitunya, near Ramallah, scores of Palestinians hurled stones at IDF troops and burned



Palestinian demonstrators in the Dehaishe refugee camp burn American and Israeli flags yesterday.

(Reuters)

tires to protest the Awadallah killings. Eyewitnesses said soldiers responded with tear gas and closed the road to Ramallah.
Meanwhile, the PA continued to defend itself against charges that it helped the IDF locate and kill the Awadallah brothers. Preventive Security chief Jibril Rajoub rejected the accusations.
"Now is not the time for mutual

accusations," he said, "but Hamas should look clearly and logically at who gave information on the Awadallah brothers."
The PA has called on the international community to pressure Israel to reopen the territories. PA officials said the closure, scheduled to last into next month, will cause severe economic damage to Palestinians and cause shortages

in medicine and other supplies.
The Voice of Palestine radio station said that Israeli police raided businesses in Jerusalem looking for Palestinians who illegally entered the city to work.
Palestinians also protested the closure by shutting the Karni entrance to the Gaza Strip.
Military sources could not confirm reports on Israel Radio and

television last night that the closure is to last until after the High Holy Days.
"We are carrying out assessments periodically to examine the situation, and the steps we take are according to those assessments. We are in fact easing the closure by allowing humanitarian aid to get in and out," one military source said.

Ya'alon rejects return of bodies

OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Moshe Ya'alon said yesterday that Israel would not release the Awadallahs' bodies to their families for burial.
"We are going to bury them... We will do it," he said.
He denied in response to questions that Israel wanted to keep the corpses as "bargaining chips" with Hamas, saying the decision not to release them to their family was made on security grounds.
"The funeral itself would be a generator of violence," Ya'alon told foreign reporters.
Ya'alon said the Awadallah deaths would add to problems Hamas had faced since February, when Israel captured several militants and seized a large amount of explosives near Nablus in the northern West Bank. Ya'alon said the cell had been planning to bomb the central bus station in the Israeli port of Haifa.
He named two fugitives, Mohammad Deif and Mahmoud Abu Hnoud, as prime targets in Israel's hunt for Hamas military commanders.
"There are a lot of difficulties

now for the Hamas cells in the West Bank but I know what I know and I don't know what I don't know," Ya'alon said.
Hamas and the men's family have alleged that Palestinian security services allowed Imad Awadallah to escape, expecting him to run to his brother, and cooperated with Israel in tracking the fugitives down.
Ya'alon declined to comment on the allegation, saying any cooperation was best kept secret. Another senior military official, however, said Israel had acted alone.
"There was no cooperation with anybody," the official said.
"It was very simple. They were killed and that's all. James Bond and 007 were not involved."
Ya'alon, who oversaw last Thursday's raid, said Israeli forces had hoped to capture the Awadallah brothers alive.
He said special forces who stormed the house preceded by dogs had expected to surprise the brothers taking an afternoon nap but instead discovered them each armed with two guns.
(News agencies)

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NEWS

in brief

Uzbek president arrives today

Uzbekistan President Islam Kariev is arriving today for a three-day official visit. He will meet Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and sign a trade agreement. He is also scheduled to hold meetings with Trade and Industry Minister Natan Sharansky, MK Shimon Peres (Labor), and President Ezer Weizman. In addition, Kariev will visit the Palestinian Authority and meet with top officials there. *Danna Harman*

Harel to replace Amidror

Brig-Gen. Dan Harel has been appointed as military aide to Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, replacing Brig-Gen. Ya'acov Amidror who is to be promoted to major-general and command the military colleges. Harel, 43, previously served as chief artillery officer.

Harel was promoted to the post on Thursday afternoon at a short ceremony at the chief of general staff's office, the army said yesterday. Amidror, 50, will become the first observant member of the General Staff besides the chaplain-general. *Ariel O'Sullivan*

Six groups certified to facilitate adoptions

Six associations to facilitate adoptions of children from abroad have been registered in Israel since the regulations governing adoption went into effect at the beginning of this year. Justice Minister Tzahi Hanegbi and Labor and Welfare Minister Eli Yishai yesterday signed certificates of recognition for the associations.

The associations will be responsible for handling legal adoptions and for guaranteeing the payments made by the adoptive parents. At the same time, they will have to receive professional recommendations from psychologists about the families applying for adoption.

The regulations state that no family shall have to pay more than \$20,000 for adopting a child. A prospective parent must be no more than 48 years older than the child, unless the parent has received permission from a special committee, the regulations stipulate. When necessary, the parents have to undertake to convert the child in Israel. *Batsheva Tsor*

Heart surgeon warned over racist statement

Although a Health Ministry committee recommended issuing an official reprimand to Prof. Danny Goor, who in 1995 said he would refuse to operate on Ethiopian immigrants because of the "risk of contracting AIDS," Health Minister Yehoshua Matza decided to issue a warning instead. The committee also investigated Goor's unauthorized release of statistics on heart bypass operations to promote his skills as a surgeon.

The ministry spokesman said that Matza decided to let Goor off with a more lenient punishment because three years had passed; he voiced his regret over the statement; and he recently suffered a heart attack and underwent a complicated bypass operation. *Judy Siegel*

Rabbi Sender Deutsch dead at 76

NEW YORK (AP) — Rabbi Sender Deutsch, the editor and publisher of the weekly *Der Yid*, has died of liver cancer at 76. Deutsch, who was also a Satmar Hassidic leader, founded the Yiddish-language newspaper 40 years ago. *Der Yid* had a circulation of 50,000, including overseas subscriptions, at the time of his death. Using the pen name Eliezer Epstein, Deutsch also wrote columns and editorials for the newspaper.

Born in Czechoslovakia, he was forced into slave labor in Hungary during World War II. After the war, he lived in a displaced persons camp where he met a cousin, Rachel Deutsch, and they married in 1947. They emigrated to the United States in 1949.

Post offices to sell Talkman cards

The Postal Authority and Cellcom have signed an agreement allowing the sale of Talkman cellular phone cards in all post offices. The Talkman is a cellular phone with no monthly bills; one buys a card worth NIS 50 or NIS 100 and by keying in a code number, can make calls worth that amount. As a result of the deal, Postal Authority officials say 700 postal branches will become the "largest chain of communications suppliers in the country." An experiment will soon begin in Bat Yam and Holon postal branches, where Cellcom's cellular phones will be sold as well. *Judy Siegel*

Ministry sending non-expert delegation to WHO conference

By JUDY SIEGEL

Health Minister Yehoshua Matza named his new executive secretary, Riki Shamir, as a member of the ministry's four-member delegation to this week's World Health Organization meetings in Copenhagen that are to focus on the growing resistance of bacteria to antibiotics. None of the ministry delegation, due to leave today, is an expert in the field.

After the issue of unsuitability was raised Thursday and yesterday by *The Jerusalem Post*, delegation head Yair Amikam — a former journalist who is ministry deputy direc-

tor-general for information — said yesterday morning the group is "the very best that the ministry can send."

But soon afterwards, he said that Shamir, who runs the minister's office, decided to cancel her trip. "When she told the minister, who returned from a visit to Cyprus Saturday night, that she wants to take off three weeks for a trip to Thailand [starting in a few days], he said he couldn't manage without her for all that time, and asked her to choose between the two trips. She decided against going to Denmark."

Amikam said there was "absolutely no connection" between the *Post*'s queries on

the matter and Shamir's cancellation.

Matza himself could have gone but decided not to, Amikam said, "because his daughter is due to give birth." He added that Matza chose the members of the delegation and wanted his office director to go "to familiarize herself with the workings of the WHO."

Aside from Shamir and Amikam, the delegation was to include Pinhas Hubert, the head of the ministry's international relations department (who has a bachelor's degree in medical organization), and Dr. Yitzhak Sever, former medical liaison to the Civil Administration, who is a general practition-

er without expertise in microbiology or pharmaceuticals. The four-day visit for the four members of the delegation was to cost about \$6,000.

Asked whether Shamir's cancellation would lead to the inclusion of an expert on antibiotics and bacteria, Amikam said, "We will consider it."

Ministry deputy director-general Dr. Boaz Lev, who heads the trips committee, said he wasn't aware that microbial resistance will be the highlight of the meeting. In any case, he said, deciding who goes is a minister's prerogative and is approved automatically.

Visits to doctor down 20% since '93

By JUDY SIEGEL

Israelis last year visited their doctors 20 percent less frequently than they did in 1993, even though universal health insurance for the whole population was launched in 1995, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) disclosed yesterday.

The average number of per-capita visits to a physician dropped from 2.5 per three months in 1993 to 2.0 last year. When examining the figures for medical specialists separate from general practitioners, the statistics show that visits to a family doctor went down 18%, while consultations with specialists dropped 38%.

The survey, initiated by the Health Ministry's Center for Disease Control, showed that the drop in visits to the doctor appeared in all age groups.

The biggest reduction was among children up to the age of four and people over 75 — in this group the reduction in visits reached a whopping 60%.

Dr. Boaz Lev, deputy director-general of the Health Ministry, said he had not yet studied the CBS report and couldn't say for certain whether the findings represented good or bad news.

But he noted that Israelis are known to visit their doctors more frequently than in other Western countries, and that "there isn't a problem of accessibility to physicians here."

A Maccabi Health Fund spokeswoman said Maccabi has not noted any reduction in visits to doctors.

Maccabi members have for years had to pay a NIS 5 fee for visiting a general practitioner and NIS 10 for a specialist per quarter; the Health Ministry wants to levy similar fees on members of other health funds, but because of the deadlock in its plans nothing has come of it.

Meanwhile, representatives of the four public health funds yesterday presented petitions with 250,000 signatures to cabinet secretary Dan Naveh to demand Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's personal intervention in their precarious financial situation.

The premier had issued instructions for the Treasury to repay NIS 350 million in debts to the health funds, but the Finance Ministry has not carried it out because the insurers refuse to sign agreements limiting their expenses next year without knowing the extent of their income.

Health fund members were asked to sign the petition during visits to community clinics. A recent Gallup-Israel poll found that 83% of the public identify with their insurers in their struggle for more funds against the Treasury.

The petitions urge Netanyahu to carry out the government's commitment to supply the funds needed for the basket of health services mandated by the National Health Insurance Law.

Because of severe deficits, all the health funds have cut back services. Maccabi's and Clalit's community clinics are closed on Fridays, and Leumi and Meuhedet have cut back on afternoon and evening hours.



A day in the park

Soldiers enjoy themselves at Tel Aviv's Luna Park yesterday, thanks to the Soldiers' Welfare Association. Approximately 5,000 soldiers from the Givati, Golani and Paratroop brigades and the Armored Corps got to take some time off and relax at the amusement park.

(Dan Ossendy/Israel Sun)

Parents urged to report school safety problems

By ARYEH DEAN COHEN

The Education Ministry has bowed to the pressures of the Israel Parents Association and is

allocating more funds to solving school safety problems, but not all the problems have been solved, association chairman Shai Lachman said yesterday.

In Afula, parents reportedly said they would end a strike and send their children to school today for the first time since the end of summer vacation, after being promised by the government that a solution would be found for the issue of

high preschool tuitions. Itm reported that parents yesterday blocked the Ruler Road leading out of the city. Two of the parents were arrested.

The Afula strike has kept some 12,000 youngsters home since the beginning of the school year.

The Arab comprehensive school in Acre also remained closed, with some 650 pupils kept home as parents pressed their demands to have

a building constructed for the school.

Parents at State School Bet in Ma'aleh Adumim kept their children home again yesterday for the fifth day, to protest the continued presence at the school of a principal they say is no longer able to run it.

A spokesman for the parents said that Michal Abeles-Lev Ari has refused offers to go to other schools. The parents claim

Abeles-Lev Ari is at odds with most of the teachers in the school and unable to run it properly, anymore. Union officials were not available for comment.

Yesterday the Israel Parents Association sent letters to all the school parents associations, advising them to keep a lookout for safety infractions and to report them to the national association immediately.

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Beit Shemesh dumping sewage into Nahal Sorek

By LIAT COLLINS

The Environment Ministry yesterday sought an injunction against the Beit Shemesh municipality, which has been directing the town's sewage into Nahal Sorek for the past few days. The municipality last week closed off the previously used evaporation ponds to prepare the ground for a new wastewater treatment plant, but it did not consult with the ministry on temporary treatment options before pouring large amounts of sewage

into the stream. The ministry learned of the pollution by chance. "We were shocked to discover that the Beit Shemesh municipality or someone working for it decided to break down the rampart separating Nahal Sorek from the evaporation ponds and just let the sewage flow out as if this was the most natural thing in the world," said ministry Director-General Nehama Ronen yesterday. She said the municipality had acted like a "thief in the night" and caused Nahal Sorek to

become even more polluted. There has recently been an effort to clean up Nahal Sorek. The ministry has started legal proceedings against the municipality. "Obviously we will not allow the town of Beit Shemesh to continue to pour its waste into Nahal Sorek," Ronen said. She said the ministry would prosecute anyone involved. The municipality responded that it is investing thousands of dollars in establishing the new treatment facility and it had no intention of polluting Nahal Sorek.



Nehama Ronen (Israel Sun)

Report probing deaths of nine construction workers reveals Safety procedures not followed at Ashkelon station

Safety regulations were not enforced strictly and safety inspections were not conducted as frequently as required at the Rutenberg Power Station in Ashkelon, according to the interim report presented to Labor and Social Affairs Minister Eli Yishai yesterday by the committee investigating the deaths of nine construction workers at the new power station. Yishai leaves today for Romania, where he will visit the families of the seven Romanian workers who were killed when the platform

lowering them into a 250-meter tall chimney collapsed on May 8. An Indian worker and an American worker also were killed in the accident and four other workers were injured. Yishai is to present the Romanian families with the interim report and the last-known photographs of the victims. A camera was found underneath the rubble after the accident. It contained film of the workers at the site that had been shot shortly before the accident. Yishai will be accompanied by southern

district labor supervisor Emanuel Greenberg, who is a member of the committee investigating the accident. In addition to lax safety practices, the committee found that changes at the work site did not receive necessary authorization. The interim report, which was due two months ago, took longer than expected to complete due to difficulties in collecting material from the site. A final report is expected shortly after laboratories finish analyzing the material. (Itim)

Yarkon pollution still scandalous - MK

By LIAT COLLINS

The continued pollution of the Yarkon River a year after the Maccabiah disaster is "scandalous," MK Micha Goldman (Labor) said yesterday. Goldman chairs the special Knesset committee investigating the tragedy, which yesterday discussed the extent to which the pollution of the Yarkon River was responsible for the deaths of the four athletes killed when the bridge collapsed. The panel failed to reach any firm conclusions other than the need for more action. Moshe Blesensheim, who heads the Tel Aviv Municipality's Environment Authority, said the whole national establishment is to blame for being negligent and keeping quiet over the pollution of the Yarkon. He described the situation as "catastrophic" and said that the responsibility lies with all the authorities which did not prevent the pollution - including the Interior Ministry, the municipalities, the Housing and Construction Ministry and others. Goldman called on the



MK Micha Goldman

Environment Ministry to prosecute local authorities which allow sewage to flow into the rivers. "If we want a better situation, we must be firmer," he said. He also said Environment Minister Rafael Eitan should be stronger in facing the municipalities, which continue to pollute and demand the necessary budget to deal with the problems. Not all those present at the meeting agreed that the pollution of the Yarkon is behind the athletes' deaths. Dr. Amelia Enis, from the Health Ministry's Epidemiological Department, told the committee that only in the case of one of the

victims could the death be attributed conclusively to the pollution. She said the ministry had monitored the rescue forces who had pulled the victims from the water, and out of 60 people only 34 suffered from aftereffects and those were light ones - such as vomiting, dizziness and rashes. She did not, however, offer an explanation for the other casualties. David Pergament, director of the Yarkon River Authority, said there are signs of improvement in the quality of the water there, although the weak flow means the water does not change quickly. He said the authority suffers from financial difficulties, as it had received only two-thirds of its budget from the various ministries which are meant to fund it. The Environment Ministry's Yeshayahu Bar-Or, in charge of the Water and Rivers Division, said the condition of the Yarkon would improve when new sewage treatment facilities start dealing with the waste from Hod Hasharon, Kfar Sava and Ramat Hasharon, along with the sewage from Kalkiya and Alfei Menashe. He said more than NIS 100 million is being invested in this.

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WORLD

in brief

Religious leader murdered in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD (AP) — A militant Sunni leader and three others were shot and killed on a highway near Islamabad yesterday in what appeared to be the latest attack in an ongoing feud between rival Islamic groups in Pakistan.

Islamabad police said four gunmen opened fire on a car being used by Shohab Nadeem, deputy secretary general of the Sipah-e-Sahaba, or Guardians of the Friends of the Prophet, near the Islamabad Airport.

Nadeem and the three others, including a bodyguard and a driver, had been driving to a rally in the mountain town of Murree, about 40 kilometers north of the capital. Police said the attackers stopped the car by firing into its tires. They then opened fire with automatic weapons, and paused to check that all four were dead before fleeing.

There were no immediate arrests.

Iranian official survives assassination attempt

TEHERAN (AP) — A senior Iranian official in charge of a multibillion dollar foundation survived an assassination attempt yesterday, officials in his office said. Mohsen Rafiqdoust, who heads the Bonyad Mostafazan and Janbazan, a foundation devoted to helping the poor and veterans of the 1980-88 war with Iraq, was in satisfactory condition, the officials said.

They did not say whether he had been injured and provided no other details.

Congolese rebels deny losing key town

NAIROBI (AP) — Rebels have denied the Congolese government's claim that it has recaptured Lubutu, a town on a key route between two rebel strongholds. Rebel-run Radio Bukavu said Saturday that forces opposing President Laurent Kabila still controlled Lubutu, about 360 km. northwest of rebel headquarters in Goma, eastern Congo, and about the same distance southeast of rebel-held Kisangani on the Congo River.

The radio report, monitored by the BBC in Kenya, also said rebels captured Shabunda and in eastern Kivu Province, as well as Buta and Banalia, both on a road that runs north from Kisangani. The reports could not be independently confirmed.

Protesters storm Albanian gov't

By BENET KOLEKA

TIRANA (Reuters) — Supporters of Albania's opposition Democratic Party stormed and set fire to the Prime Minister's Office yesterday to protest the assassination of opposition leader Azem Hajdari the night before.

Crying "Revenge!" a crowd of about 2,000 people first set fire to cars outside the Interior Ministry, whose walls were hit by bullets, before moving on to the nearby office of Socialist Prime Minister Fatos Nano.

Black smoke billowed from 10 cars burning in the street outside the premier's office in a reminder of scenes from March of last year when protests against the collapse of pyramid finance schemes turned violent and the country was on the brink of anarchy.

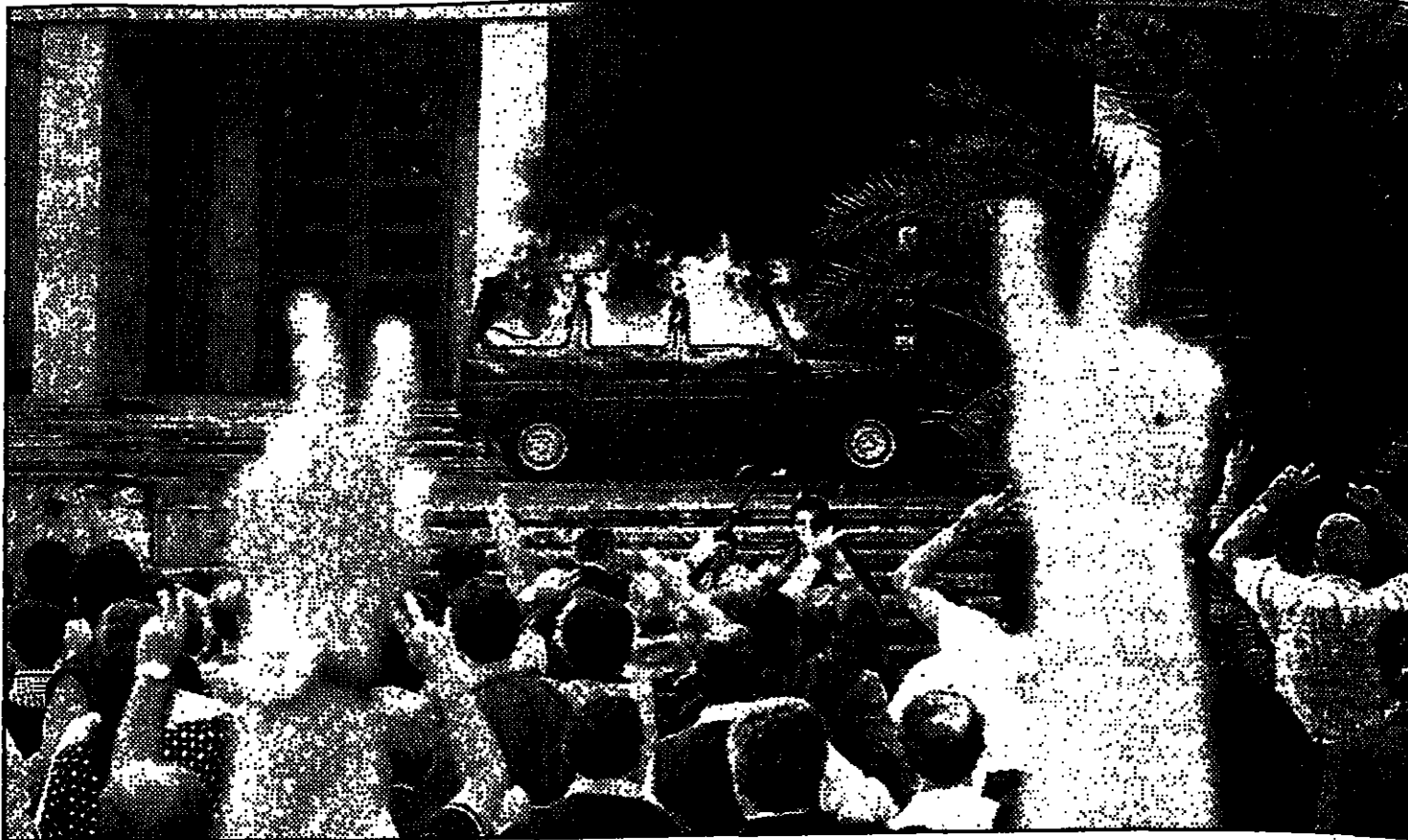
Protesters threw stones at the premier's three-story building before charging in to avenge the death of Hajdari, who was gunned down with one of his bodyguards by automatic rifle fire as he came out of his party office on Saturday night.

The Democratic Party blamed Nano for the killing of Hajdari, a hero of Albania's anti-communist revolution.

A reporter said she saw government cars leaving the premises from an opposite exit as protesters brandishing iron bars and firing pistols and Kalashnikov rifles entered the building.

Soon after, the ground floor was on fire and the crowd swept on through the streets of Tirana.

A government statement said the rioters had tried to reach a room where the government was in session and the offices of the premier



A car belonging to the escort of Prime Minister Fatos Nano burns in front of his office yesterday, after a crowd of thousands, angered by the killing of an opposition lawmaker, went on a rampage.

and his deputies were attacked with stones and firearms.

"The government forcefully urges Democratic Party and its leadership to keep in check its armed people, to avoid confrontation with the police and wait for the results of investigation into the criminals who

took the life of lawmaker Azem Hajdari," the statement said.

A Reuters Television cameraman said he saw at least one protester with a chest wound. Sources close to the family confirmed later Skender Kallaj, 58, had died.

Unconfirmed reports said the

commander of the national guard and a girl were wounded, but their lives were not in danger.

Later in the day, Tirana streets were mostly deserted, but occasional gunshots were heard.

Ambassador Daan Everts, Tirana head of the Organization

for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), called Hajdari's killing "atrocious" and appealed for calm.

He said representatives of the world community in Tirana would meet today to discuss the situation.

Poll: Kohl's CSU allies keep majority in Bavaria

MUNICH (Reuters) — Helmut Kohl's allies kept their overall majority in Bavaria yesterday, giving the chancellor a much needed boost two weeks before Germany's general election, an exit poll said.

The Christian Social Union won 52 percent of the vote for the Bavarian state assembly, the poll

for ZDF television said.

The loss of an absolute majority would have dealt a severe blow to Kohl's campaign against Social Democratic front-runner Gerhard Schröder.

The CSU, the sister party of Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, has ruled Bavaria alone

since 1962. In 1994, it scored

52.8%.

The ZDF poll put Schröder's

opposition SPD at 30%, unchanged from their score four years ago.

It put the ecologist Greens at 5.5% of the vote, which if confirmed would see them retaining

their seats in the state parliament. Support for the far right Republican

party was estimated at 4%.

"If this result holds, it's a big

defeat for the SPD and gives us a

big boost for the federal election,"

said Michael Glos, the leader of the

CSU in the federal parliament.

After scoring 52.8% in 1994, the

CSU's worst showing in years,

Bavarian state Gov. Edmund

Stoiber had said that anything over

50% yesterday would be a

good result, giving Kohl a "psy-

chological boost" to help him

catch up to the Social Democrat

popular chancellor candidate

Gerhard Schröder.

Austrian bank seeks Holocaust settlement

By ROLF SODERLIND

VIENNA (Reuters) — Austria's Creditanstalt bank said yesterday it had started talks with Jewish groups and Israel to examine its alleged involvement in the transit of gold robbed from Jews during World War II.

The bank, now part of the Bank Austria BA/CA group, said it was aiming at a Memorandum of Understanding under which its wartime past would be examined and the question of reparation dealt with.

"Out of moral responsibility towards the Jewish people and out of homage to the indescribable suffering caused by the Holocaust, the BA/CA Group has taken the decision not only to consider the current situation but also... to offer and to aim at an overall resolution of all matters which exist in this connection," the statement said.

Creditanstalt has been included in a lawsuit filed by Holocaust survivors against Germany's Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank in June.

The lawsuit charges that the banks knowingly traded in looted personal property, including gold stolen from victims of concentration camps.

The weekly magazine Profil said in a report to be published today that Creditanstalt had business contacts during the Nazi era with at least 13 concentration camps.

Documents to this effect had been found in Polish archives by a Vienna historian, Profil said. It quoted experts as saying the documents offered the first proof of a direct link between German/Austrian banks and Nazi concentration camps.

Creditanstalt, a subsidiary of Deutsche Bank during the war, said it was anxious to remedy what it called "omissions of earlier decades."

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The stars shine at 'Twilight'

Movie Review

By Adina Hoffman

In Robert Benton's moody, muted and intriguing thriller, *Twilight*, Paul Newman plays Harry Ross, a former private investigator who has drunk himself out of a family and career. Sober now but slowed by age, Harry seems too

TWILIGHT

Directed by Robert Benton. Written by Benton and Richard Russo. Screenplay by Russo. Dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Children under 17 not admitted without an adult. With Paul Newman, Susan Sarandon, Gene Hackman, Stockard Channing, James Garner, Reese Witherspoon and Giancarlo Esposito.

tired of his own weaknesses, and others, to actively seek out work, though he does perform an occasional odd job for his old friend, Jack Ames (Gene Hackman), a retired movie actor who's dying of cancer.

Harry has come to live with Jack and his starlet wife, Catherine (Susan Sarandon), in their posh Deco Hollywood house and he returns the favor of their hospitality by grudgingly performing a variety of tasks: he delivers pay-off money for Jack, lets Catherine tease him sexually (whether or not she's genuinely interested or just eager to prove she's still attractive, we cannot say for sure), and even takes the rap for various crimes that this couple of beautiful, selfish people may or may not have committed.

Twilight is a film noir shot through with shades of gray - a movie whose world-weary, stiff-jointed, geriatric main character seems a natural descendant of the cynical, melancholic gumshoes of an earlier era. At the same time that Benton and co-writer Richard Russo tell a modern story by har-



Harry Ross (Paul Newman, left) reminisces with Raymond Hope (James Garner) about friends from the past.

nessing a battery of standard noir devices and tropes (the tough-guy voice over, the fixation on death, the Los Angeles setting, the nostalgia for all that's lost and can't be replaced, the sudden outbursts of violence, the reliance on dim lighting and mellow trumpet music to create atmosphere, etc.), they also slyly manage to figure into the familiar equation an awareness of the genre's moribund nature.

It's almost as if they know that these formulas have run themselves into the ground and have resolved to take them out for one last spin, for old times' sake. That the stars are also past their prime is an additional given: Benton doesn't deny this but highlights it, turning the has-been status of Newman in particular into the tender pivot of the film.

The weakest part of the movie is the plot, which relies on a series of confusing and slightly incredible murders and blackmailing schemes for its rickety forward momentum. And while the pulpish twists and turns of the outline definitely limit *Twilight* and confine it too squarely to the category of swank B-movie, the film provides other pleasures, ones that make it easy enough to excuse its close brushes with narrative contrivance.

Set against the backdrop of a number of quirky yet elegant historic LA homes, the picture is first off a treat for the eyes, all glass, chrome and dappled pool water. Cinematographer Piotr Sobocinski's photography has such a dark, glittery lushness, we seem to be watching the action through a full glass of bourbon.

Twilight is also an obvious casting coup. Besides the inspired triad of Newman, Sarandon and Hackman, there are rich supporting roles for Stockard Channing and James Garner, as well as a group of fine younger actors (Giancarlo Esposito, Liev Schreiber, Reese Witherspoon and Margo Martindale) who play smaller parts. Benton and Russo have ingeniously conceived the script as a series of duets for Newman and another player, and each of these pairings (Newman with Sarandon, Newman with Hackman, Newman with Garner, and so forth) provides its own quiet moments of surprise and dry delight.

Newman is, if anything, even more subdued than usual here, his mellowing handsomeness hidden a bit behind the mask of his mus-

tache. This is a good thing. With the exception of Channing - who manages to be quite charming, after her own hammy fashion - Benton works with the actors to muffle the high theatrics or sparks that might fly if a bunch of screen legends were to come together and jostle each other for the spotlight.

Instead, he encourages work in a minor key, a strategy especially suited to the knowing, seen-it-all personalities of Sarandon and Hackman. And though Benton's somewhat static direction occasionally threatens to dull out the proceedings (as happened in his last film, *Nobody's Fool*, which was both admirable and boring), he also demonstrates a sophisticated sort of wit, as well as an ear for bluesy syncopations that are new to his work and make this film enjoyable in a hushed and lingering way.

On Channel 1 tonight: How Menahem Golan shot Versace

By BARRY DAVIS

Despite its distinctly Italian-sounding, fashion-world title, *Shooting Versace* (Channel 1, tonight at 9:30) could just as well be named, "Menahem Golan presents Menahem Golan."

The plot goes something like this: Fashion-world superstar and designer to the world's haves (Elton John and the late Princess Diana were amongst the many well-to-dos featured in his client list), is shot dead outside his Miami Beach home. The bullets fired from male model Andrew Cunanan's gun not only put an end to Gianni Versace's life, they also signaled the start of the race to get the story of Versace's murder filmed and into the movie theaters by Christmas.

This meant getting the whole product packaged and delivered within an incredible 18 days, and all on a shoestring budget. Would it be possible? Would the movie come in on schedule and within budget? Sounds well-nigh impossible. But, if anyone could do it, film director Golan - veteran of over 200 movies such as *Death Wish II* and *Operation Thunderbolt*, and formerly one of the world's most powerful independent producers - would have to be the man.

More than anything else, *Shooting Versace*, is a stark chronicle of behind-the-camera interpersonal dynamics when the heat is on. Just in case anyone thought that directors always get their way on film sets, think again. Golan and producer Sam Lupowitz lock horns time and again and, despite much posturing from Golan as he storms off the set threatening to "get the next plane home to Israel," Lupowitz manages to lay down the law with unwavering discipline.

As Lupowitz says: "The director has the last word to the extent that I allow the director to have the last word."

In addition to providing the viewer with a glimpse of the ever-evolving director-producer

relationship, the documentary provides Golan with an opportunity to explain the wonders of his craft to the uninformed pleb. When asked about the essence of the director's work, he responds unequivocally and succinctly: "It's his responsibility not to bore the shit out of you."

In order to keep the filmmakers on the edge of their cinema seats, it seems the director's craft is very much about creating "reality" when none exists. Golan's single-minded Machiavellian approach to getting the job done is graphically portrayed when he encounters the logistical problem of shooting a scene with press personnel when there are, in fact, very few around. But, as Golan insists in his somewhat less-than-Oxfordian English: "This scene will show, exactly, a press conference, adding semi-apologetically: "Of course, it's better if you have some press people."

But, should any viewers somehow - happen to arrive at the conclusion that Golan is all professionalism and no sensitivity, they will stand corrected. For the scene which recreates the murder, Golan elects to take on the onerous responsibility of spraying the killer (off camera) with a sanguine-looking liquid. When asked why he doesn't leave the job to one of the staff, he replies self-righteously: "Because you need someone with feelings, you can't have a technician," and uncerebrally plugs his ears with cotton wool to muffle the sound of the shot.

At the end of the day, despite the constant entrenchment, bickering and odd four-letter word, Golan and Lupowitz seem to eventually develop a tolerable *modus vivendi*, if not a degree of mutual warmth.

Toward the end of the shooting, as Golan remonstrates with his props man for not getting the pseudo-Versace villa gates ready on time, Lupowitz places a hand on the director's heaving shoulder and mutters: "Calm down." And he does.

Acre stages our modern history

By HELEN KAYE

This year's Acre Festival runs from October 5 to 8 in and around the Old City's Crusader castle. The festival offers the public 23 plays, eight of which are street-theater productions. All eight, and 11 of the other plays, will compete for some NIS 30,000 in prizes in the traditional competition.

Festival artistic director Roni Ninio said that "the plays this year reflect our preoccupations as Israelis and reflect the realities of our lives from the effects of the Holocaust to the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin."

Among the veterans, shock-meister Haim Hame'agel returns to the festival with *Mice in the Kindergarten*, an audience participation play which examines the important events of our lives from circumcision to mourning. Haim Marin's *My Jubilee* provides a look at important dates in the state's 50 years as seen through the eyes of the second generation of Holocaust survivors. *Long Live Life*, by Kobi Lurie, is a cabaret combined from programs that actually took place in the Terezin ghetto. *Rusi*, by Avishai Hadari, takes a look at violence in Israeli society, and *Happy Birthday* is a black comedy looking at the same subject from the perspective of Rabin's murder.

The Arma Theater presents *Made in Israel*, anecdotes on Israeli culture which wander through 21 spaces, taking the audience along. The wonderful Robert Cohen is also going to Acre as the father in Avner Ben Hecht's *6 JNF St.*, a play about strokes and their effects on the family.

Street-theater plays have had their own competition at the Haifa Children's Theater Festival for years, but this will be their first competition at Acre. The plays include the environmental parade which debuted at the Jubilee Exhibition, *Pocket Circus*; and a giant puppet show, *The Giant Lizard Circus*. Both debuted at the Street Theater Festival in Bat Yam. *The Hands*, yet another creation from the ubiquitous and endlessly gifted Klipa Theater, is also to appear.

One of the curiosities at this year's festival will be a 12-minute opera by 13-year-old Tamar Hochstetter called *The Trials of Mucholina*. Another fresh change is the enlivening of the street theater by Spanish clown Leandro and US juggler Lee Hayes. Tickets average NIS 55, NIS 2 less than last year, with shows



'Mice in the Kindergarten' examines the major events in our lives, from circumcision to mourning.

ranging from NIS 40 to NIS 80.

THIS year's Acre Festival has its chin up, its shoulders squared and its eyes alight. And whether it admits it or not, it has its back to the wall.

The festival nearly didn't happen because of old and allied nemeses, deficits and funding. However, a last-minute solution at the end of July provided a legal framework for the disbursement of some NIS 700,000 owed to the participants of Acre Festival '97. Unbelievably, most of this money still has not been paid. Moreover, the creditors are being asked, and most have generously agreed, to forgo the interest and cost-of-living increases owed them.

Attorney Shai Ulshevitzky was appointed by the Ministry of Education and Culture to oversee the transfer of funds and the ministry's Dan Ronen said "that those who have contracts will get

their money."

At last week's press conference, the organizers categorically stated that "unless debts are paid we will not go to Acre." The productions move to Acre on September 23, so attorney Shai Ulshevitzky has his work cut out.

But the organizers' ringing declaration should be taken with a pinch of salt, because back when ZOA House chief Yoram Kleiner agreed to be the festival's producer, he said, equally decisively, that unless the NIS 700,000 problem was cleared up by May 31, there would be no Acre Festival.

The ever-lurking fear is that the Arts and Culture Authority would like nothing better than the festival's demise. Budget constraints have reduced the festival's funding from NIS 3.8m. in 1995 to NIS 2.4m. this year, and the recession has deterred corporate sponsorship.

But back in May Ninio said,

"there are just too many exciting ideas for us to give up on the festival." Let's hope, for Acre's sake, that he's right.

By MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

The Ra'anana Symphonette Orchestra's commitment to Israeli music is no secret. In recent years, the orchestra commissioned and performed several compositions by local composers, many more than any other orchestra.

To emphasize its commitment to Israeli music, the orchestra has been opening its seasons with a concert devoted to the work of a local composer. This season will highlight Yosef Bardanashvili, one of the more intriguing and penetrating Israeli composers of our time and the orchestra's composer-in-residence.

Bardanashvili is an obvious choice, not only because of his association with the orchestra, but because he is one of the more important and captivating composers in Israel today.

Bardanashvili, 50, came to Israel only a few years ago from Georgia, where he wrote classical music, operas, ballets and music for film and theater. After a hiatus upon his arrival, Bardanashvili now has ongoing commissions from Israel and abroad to write

chamber music, symphonic music, opera and music for theater. The upcoming Symphonette concert will feature his various styles.

The orchestra will play Bardanashvili's overture titled *Sinfonia* and a klezmer quintet he wrote for the production of *The Dybbuk* at the Habimah National Theater. The composer's piano concerto *Quasi una fantasia* will be premiered and his *Children of God*, a special work commissioned and premiered by the Symphonette last year, will also be performed.

Bardanashvili's music for *The Dybbuk* is a masterpiece, one of the best scores ever written for Israeli theater. It is not background music, but a major asset of the production - setting the atmosphere, highlighting the characters and emotions and becoming part of the action. The score is not soothing or comforting - it is scorching, aching and fiery.

Children of God, for counter-tenor and orchestra, is dedicated to the memory of Gadi Notes, an Israeli on the verge of becoming a Wall Street meteor who was killed in the 1996 TWA plane crash. It uses as its source material universal texts of the three monotheistic religions, including the Bible, the New Testament and the Koran. All the texts call for love, peace, tolerance and understanding.

The Symphonette recorded this opus last year and is now presenting it on a new disc produced in memory of Gadi Notes. The disc also features several more traditional classical music works performed by the Symphonette.

The Ra'anana Symphonette Orchestra's season opener, tomorrow at 9 p.m. in Ra'anana's Yad Labanin, is one of the major music events of the season. Everybody who cares about music in general and about contemporary Israeli music in particular should be there.

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Oslo's loose ends

As the world waits for Washington to emerge from its purulent haze, American mediator Dennis Ross continues to shuttle between Jerusalem, Cairo, and Ramallah. In the seven months since the US put forth its compromise plan, Israel has dropped one after another of its demands for changes, however justified. Now it is beginning to look like the Palestinians are bluffing when they signaled their acceptance of the US plan, and that once again, they would rather keep Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu from benefiting from an agreement than reap the benefits themselves.

A few months ago, it seemed impossible that Israel would budge from the 9 percent or 10% withdrawal approved by the cabinet to the 13% proposed by the US and supported by the Palestinians. Israel also seemed immovable on the question of defining the scope of a third redeployment now, rather than go through an equally grueling round of negotiations on that withdrawal in the future.

By now, Israel has reportedly accepted the American figure of a 13% withdrawal from Judea and Samaria, with the small face-saving proviso that the Palestinians temporarily freeze their rights to build on 3% of the territory, to be designated a "nature reserve." Rather than reflecting a new found interest in flora and fauna, what is really being preserved is the ability of both sides to claim victory in the numbers game. In reality, however, it is the Palestinians' claim that will count, if reports are correct that the "reserve" will be considered part of Area B, and therefore unofficially earmarked for future full Palestinian control.

Israel also lost the argument over the third redeployment, which will be turned over to a committee for future resolution. This is unfortunate, because it means that the decks have not been fully cleared of interim issues before final status talks begin.

With these major, and host of smaller issues - such as a safe passage corridor between Gaza and the West Bank, the Karni industrial zone, and the Dahaniya airport - largely resolved, the parties have returned to the most basic stumbling blocks: fighting terrorism and amending the PLO Covenant.

The issue of fighting terrorism was highlighted by the killing by the IDF on Thursday of Hamas master bomber Adel Awadallah and his brother Imad. As with many aspects of the war against terrorism, it is difficult for the outside observer to tell whether this incident was an example of successful Palestinian-Israeli security cooperation. The Palestinian Authority

vehemently denies its involvement, and even the IDF claims that it only discovered the terrorists' identities after they were killed.

Wherever the truth lies, the incident serves as a reminder that, five years after the famous Rabin-Arafat handshake on the White House lawn, the threat of terrorism still hangs over the peace process. On this fifth anniversary, the Prime Minister's Office has released the sobering figures: 279 Israelis have been killed in terrorist attacks since Oslo process began, just over the number killed during the 15 years before Oslo.

Since Palestinian security forces are loathe to admit cooperation with Israel, despite their commitment to fight terrorism, it is hard to tell how much cooperation there really is. But it is clear that what cooperation there is tends to be sporadic, and there is no Palestinian effort to systematically dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism.

Though the Israeli government has compromised in many other areas, the "working plan" outlining the rules for security cooperation is one area where Israel must not bend. Any redeployment deal that does not effectively enhance security cooperation is not worth signing, even if it means continuing the current stalemate.

Israel also cannot afford to brush aside the issue of amending the PLO Covenant, particularly when the PA continues to pump into its schoolchildren the most vicious anti-Israel screed. A recent edition of an official PA eighth-grade textbook teaches that "Zionism is the example of a racist ideology. The prime examples of racial discrimination are Zionism and Nazism." Children's programs broadcast on official Palestinian television feature "summer camp" training with automatic weapons, and children chanting: "I foresee my death and I rush towards it... a hero's death, the death of a suicide warrior." This last gruesome footage was broadcast on August 10.

The scenes of Palestinian children being taught to hate Israel and prepare for war are heart-breaking and unacceptable. One important component of the US proposal is a joint committee on incitement, which should help raise the profile of this issue. But educational messages must begin at the top, and that means creating a Palestinian nationalism that is not built upon adulation of suicide bombers and the goal of destroying Israel.

Both Palestinians and Israelis must be convinced that a real change has occurred, and this process can only begin when the PLO Covenant - five years late - is purged of its calls for Israel's destruction.

Education first

YOSEF GOELL

Last week, on the belated first day of school, the media made a whole to-do over a typical stumble by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. Addressing a class of schoolchildren, Bibi announced that he and Finance Minister Yaacov Neeman had decided to eliminate customs on all computers, not realizing that there were already no customs on computers imported from the US and Europe and that there was only a one percent tax on those imported from other countries.

Bibi's stumble was part of his public relations *shuk* that promises a computer to each pupil. His focusing on that issue, and the media's slavish response, served to divert the public's attention from

religion for nearly the entire period in exile - has always emphasized the critical importance of educating its children. True, that traditional emphasis on education was applied only to male and not to female children. But nonetheless, by the 19th century, when the Western world began to open up opportunities to Jews, we were fantastically more literate and better educated than the goyim.

It is not that the Likud - as opposed to Labor - is against education. Both have given education impressive lip service, and no one has done so more than Mr. Big Lip, our current prime minister. But the Likud's political priorities are expressed in budgets that divert large chunks of state funds from

The Likud's political priorities are expressed in budgets that divert large chunks of state funds from education to the settlements and the haredim.

the real scandal of the Netanyahu government's attitude to education.

There is no comparing the as yet debatable impact of providing every schoolchild with a computer to providing all pupils with a good teacher, and in a reasonable teacher-pupil ratio. It is here that the Netanyahu government is short-changing Israel's children.

The same Netanyahu-Neeman team that is making empty promises of a computer for every pupil is the same team that is pushing a budget that once again cutting education to the bone.

There is a pattern here. The first Likud governments of 1977-1992 cut education not only to, but deep into the bone, resulting in fantastically overcrowded classes, underpaid teachers, and I would not hesitate to assert - a very definitely dumber Israel.

Readers by now are aware of my critical - to understate the case - attitude to our Orthodox religious establishment. But one of the things that I am extremely proud of is that Judaism as a civilization - and a

education to settlement in the territories and buying religious and haredi support for its continued tenure of power.

Labor's Shimon Peres was always prepared to match Likud's offers to religious coalition partners, shekel for shekel. But when Labor returned to power in 1992 under Yitzhak Rabin, the first budget restored several billion shekels to the starved education system.

It is true that money alone cannot better education; but better education cannot be achieved without more money.

Money is needed to slash the number of pupils in the average classroom, which has again climbed to the preposterous 40 per class level.

The most chagrining aspect of this overcrowding is that it is nearly exclusively true of the secular state school system. The state religious system has been reducing the number of children in its classes by separating boys and girls in the lower grades. The competing haredi Sephardi Shas school system,



which is funded munificently by the very same government that has been so close-fisted with the general school system, is seducing parents to transfer their children to its educationally sub-standard schools by offering smaller classes, long school days and free lunches.

Where most of the government money should be going is to raising the quality and enhancing the status of the teachers. One of the rules of the free market economy that our leaders have been touting is "you get what you pay for."

If we insist on paying beginning teachers between NIS 3,000 - 4,000 a month and teachers with advanced degrees and 15 years of experience, less than NIS 7500, that's the level of education our children will get.

The teachers' unions have just ended a strike with shockingly small gains. There will be more strikes in the future. In preparation, the teachers must form an alliance

with their pupils' parents, turned off by the strikes because they deprive them of the schools' baby-sitting functions. Parents should be made to understand that much better paid teachers will provide their children with greater life opportunities and that teachers and parents should be natural allies.

Many of the today's parents are themselves the products of the slashed-to-the-bone educational system of 15-20 years ago. And many of them are incapable of identifying what constitutes good education for their own children, let alone what is shockingly substandard. But nearly all parents care that their children be well educated and well prepared for life.

It is the task of the teachers to educate the parents and encourage them to join them in the demands for vastly higher government investment in education - at the expense of the government's skewed and screwed political priorities.

The limits of power

YOSSI OLMERT

President Bill Clinton may be on the verge of political demise, and the Israeli-Palestinian political process is in a deep coma. Is there a connection?

The conventional wisdom is that there must be some connection. This is so because the US is the only world power both interested and capable of bridging the gaps between Israel and the Palestinians, the only honest broker in a process characterized by profound suspicion and mistrust. Conventional wisdoms tend almost regularly to prove wrong, and political theory, in most cases, lags behind political realities. This is the case with regard to the Arab-Israeli peace process, including the Israeli-Palestinian process.

Anwar Sadat's visit in 1977 and the Oslo breakthrough of 1993 both came about without prior American initiative or knowledge. What followed, the Camp David Accords, and the Israeli-Palestinian agreements, including the Hebron Agreement of January 1998, became flexible largely thanks to American involvement, and they reflected a genuine desire on the part of the parties concerned to conclude agreements reflecting their respective interests as they understood them. American pressures were instrumental and effective only in so much as they corresponded with

NETANYAHU knows that he will not be able to hold his coalition together until November 2000 because there are enough MKs who will vehemently oppose any more withdrawals. There are also MKs who threaten to bring him down for exactly the opposite reasons, but they are less dangerous to Netanyahu because he is doing a clever job of putting the entire blame for the political

Even a politically vigorous American president is incapable of forcing the Israelis and Palestinians to do what they do not want to do

Rampant terrorism in early 1996 completely undermined the Israeli public's support for Oslo, and the Hebron Agreement was the limit of Benjamin Netanyahu's maneuvering room within his own coalition. Also Yasser Arafat is unable and unwilling to proceed with the process.

So, when the two key actors are so reluctant to reach agreement, even a politically vigorous American president is incapable of forcing them to do what they do not want to do, let alone when the president is a lame duck.

imasse on Arafat's shoulders.

Netanyahu's main battle cry against the Palestinians relates to the question of terrorism, and on this one Netanyahu is absolutely right. Arafat and his main lieutenants still find it difficult, if not impossible, to separate themselves completely from using terrorism as a legitimate tool of putting pressure on Israel.

Unfortunately, terrorism is a tactic turned strategy in the minds of the Palestinian leadership, and with an approach like that, there can be no real breakthrough in the

negotiations.

One can draw a comparison between our situation, and the Irish problem. There, as a result of an act of terror unleashed such a public outcry that even the outcasts of Irish politics decided to declare a unilateral and unconditional cease-fire. Can people in their right mind foresee a parallel development among the Palestinians?

As long as Arafat shies away from seriously and irreversibly tackling the danger of Hamas and Islamic Jihad, a Netanyahu government will not sign any more agreements with him.

While Arafat views terrorism as his main weapon against Israel, he also knows that Netanyahu's interpretation of the Oslo Accords is fundamentally different than that of his Labor predecessors, their architects. The differences relate to Palestinian statehood, Jerusalem, settlements, and other important elements. Hence, Arafat's incentive to continue the Oslo process is minimal, perhaps even non-existent.

This is why the process is in deep freeze, not Monica Lewinsky or any other of Bill Clinton's girlfriends.

P.S. I personally adore Clinton, like his pro-Israeli sentiment, and wish to see him through his current predicament.

A sweet blow at cynicism...

CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER

It was perhaps inevitable in a society as race-obsessed as ours that even the storybook home run chase of Mark McGwire and Sammy Sosa should carry the taint of race.

The *Washington Post* brought the unspoken issue to its front page with a story on how the home run derby, while "whole-some and inspiring... also illuminates the eternal American dilemma of race."

After all, why were so many more Americans (in one unscientific poll, 79 percent) rooting for the white-skinned Paul Bunyan to break the record than for the dark-skinned Dominican (16 percent)?

The *Post* is right that McGwire-Sosa is "yet another opportunity for the nation to play out its racial and ethnic anxieties." But so was O. J. and as with O. J., it shouldn't be.

True, there was a time when racism played a part in diminishing the achievements of great black athletes. Willie Mays received far less recognition - and fewer endorsements - than Mickey Mantle. And Henry Aaron famously received death threats when challenging the lifetime home run record of Babe Ruth.

But what was true then is simply not true now. Twenty-five years later, this is a country in

which the most respected national political figure is Colin Powell, the most worshiped athlete is Michael Jordan, and the most honored and rewarded entertainers are Oprah Winfrey and Bill Cosby.

The barrier facing Sosa has nothing to do with race and everything to do with celebrity. People were rooting for McGwire because people knew McGwire - or had that ersatz intimacy that one has with celebrities. Until this year, no one had heard of Sosa.

For good reason, Sosa always has been a fine ballplayer, but hardly great. And particularly ungreat as a home run hitter.

While more rounded than McGwire - Sosa is a terrific fielder and prolific base-stealer - before this year, he'd never hit more than 40 home runs in a year. McGwire hits 40 home runs for breakfast: four times in his career (plus 39 twice) and now three years in a row with more than 50. Over the past three years he'll have averaged close to 60.

McGwire has been a phenom from the day he broke into the major leagues. In 1987, he hit more homers than any rookie ever and became the unanimous

choice for rookie of the year, only the second player to be accorded that honor.

McGwire was the popular favorite because he had earned the right to sit at the throne of Babe Ruth. Sosa is talented, but McGwire is Ruthian. He is the only player to hit more home runs per at-bat than Ruth. Ruth hit one in every 11.8 tries; McGwire, every 11.3. In the past four years, he's hit one every 8.2: this year, a staggering 7.4.

And McGwire's home runs are Ruthian not just in frequency but in trajectory, prodigious shots to places in ballparks - and out - that no one has ever before reached.

Sosa, as a home run hitter, is a one-year wonder. In that way he resembles Roger Maris. Apart from his magical 61 in '61, Maris never led the league in homers. He never hit more than 39. He was never a year-in, year-out slugger like Ruth or McGwire or, for that matter, Mickey Mantle. Maris's rival for popular affection in 1961.

Mantle then, like McGwire today, was the popular favorite not just because of his winning public persona (and certainly not because of his race: Both he and Maris were white), but because

(Washington Post Writers Group)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HAIM YAVIN'S SALARY

Sir, - I, like many other Israel Broadcasting Authority television tax payers, wonder why Haim Yavin would be hired back at his exorbitant salary, when we are all perfectly happy without him. When the budget at IBA is constantly in crisis, it makes absolutely no sense to pay this huge salary to Yavin when all they are getting is the person who had the number two rated spot in a two station market when he was at *Mabat* before his departure for Channel 2.

I think it is time for all IBA

television tax payers to stand up and say enough. If we have to pay this tax, then we should have a say when it comes to spending so much. Maybe if Uri Porat and some of the other upper management team are ready to cut their salary in order to bring Yavin back, then let them. Otherwise, they should have stayed with the team that raised the ratings. If they had to make a change, they should have let some of the other established newsmen on the payroll co-anchor with Geula Even to give

the age/experience that she lacked.
CARLA RANNEY
Jerusalem.

JUSTIFICATION

Sir, - The architects of Oslo believe they can justify the irresponsible commitments they made to the Arabs. But how will those patrons of democracy ever justify the gang of extortionists, thieves and murderers they imposed upon the Palestinians as their rulers?

Jerusalem.
ZVI STONE

THANKS

Sir, - I would like to thank you for the way in which you reported the tragic story "Hebron man killed in terror attack" (*JP*, August 21). By reporting the story without characterizing this Jewish resident of Hebron as a "settler," you placed this story in the proper perspective of murders in pogroms throughout history. In contrast, those who use the word "settler" are implying that these residents are colonists who do not belong there.

Jerusalem.
MICHAEL SEGAL

KUDOS TO EL AL

Sir, - One often hears complaints about the service and attitude on El Al so it is our pleasure to be able to commend and thank the El Al staff, in particular the El Al supervisors at Ben-Gurion Airport on the night between September 2 and 3, Gil and Helen.

My mother, who is partially disabled, and my father, both 81 years old, were here to celebrate a Simha with us and were scheduled to leave on an Air Canada flight, which was subsequently cancelled.

We approached El Al to put my parents on the El Al flight leaving the same night for Toronto and from the moment they were

added to the waiting list our impression was that every effort was made to get them on the flight and to make them comfortable.

Seats were found and they had a comfortable, pleasant flight. We are most grateful that they were saved from having to spend hours waiting both here and in foreign airports changing planes and waiting for connections.

We found Gil and Helen and the other El Al staff exceptionally pleasant and helpful.

SARA AND AMMI SHOR
Ma'aleh Adumim.

FROM OUR ARCHIVES

65 years ago: On September 14, 1933, *The Palestine Post* reported that according to all forecasts this proved to be a bumper year in the building industry. The Palestine Government, however, continued to grant municipal status to many Arab localities, and ignored Hadera, Rehovot or Petah Tikva which housed a far larger number of Jewish settlers.

50 years ago: On September 14, 1948, *The Palestine Post*

reported that although the Arabs continued to provide Jerusalem with a wartime setting by shelling, mortaring and sniping, the schools opened as scheduled. A number of teachers of military age had been released from full-time service.

In Alexandria the Arab League announced that the planned Palestine Arab Government will take over her armed forces, composed of Moroccans, Sudanese, Yemenites, Yugoslavs, Caucasians

and other Moslems.

25 years ago: On September 14, 1973, *The Jerusalem Post* reported that 13 Syrian MIG 21s fighter planes were downed by the Israeli Air Force when they attempted to interfere with an I.A.F. Mediterranean patrol and rescue mission. An Israeli Mirage was hit but its pilot was rescued together with a Syrian pilot by a helicopter.

Alexander Zvielli

سكرا من الامم

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Weekly Review

Out of Control

After Starr's Report, Fallout Beyond Clinton

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

KENNETH W. STARR'S report became public so suddenly last week that Americans are still digesting its charges and tawdriness and weighing their significance.

But already potentially seismic attitudes are taking shape. The politicians, strategists and scholars trying to gauge them are certain of little except that much is at stake, regardless of whether Bill Clinton survives as President.

They are considering the implications for the elections this November and in 2000. They wonder what the consequences are for the Presidential ambitions of Vice President Al Gore, Speaker Newt Gingrich and Representative Richard A. Gephardt. They worry about whether the public's view of Congress will be tarnished or burned.

Some of the implications are apparent. Republicans, most agree, cannot help but gain in the short run, although how much the gain will be is open to debate.

But other questions cannot be answered so readily. It is unclear whether a Congress so polarized politically can judiciously handle an impeachment inquiry. No one knows for sure whether Mr. Gingrich's men will be level headed or explosive. Democrats wonder whether Mr. Gephardt, their leader in the House, will defend the President or abandon him.

The Surprise Effect

Oddly, if Republicans win enough swing seats in the next elections, the result could be a moderating influence on that party's ideology and force the Democrats more to the left.

"This could define a generation of politics for both parties," said Senator Chuck Hagel, a Republican from Nebraska.

With that in mind, Congressional leaders from both parties last week promised moderation and nonpartisanship, well aware of the public distaste for the normal sniping and back-biting.

But it seems naïve to expect that Congress will change its ways dramatically or for long. Ross K. Baker, a political scientist at Rutgers University who specializes in Congress, had this forecast: "What we're going to see from Congress is at least theatrical exhibitions of statesmanship. It may be a pose. Or people may actually be on their best behavior for a while. But this will be very

difficult to sustain over time."

As if to document Professor Baker's point, Senator Sam Brownback, a Republican from Kansas, disregarded his leaders' cautions and went to the Senate floor on Thursday to demand Mr. Clinton's resignation. And in the House of Representatives, the Rules Committee's vote was along straight party lines to reject the White House's request for 48 hours to study the Starr report before its public release.

Democratic politicians make no secret of

their distress. "I can't imagine this in any way helping any Democrat anywhere," said Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa. But "if we handle it correctly," he went on, trying to sound upbeat, "it may be possible to keep the Republicans from using it to advance their own political power."

Republicans are of two minds over whether to go after the President aggressively in the next few weeks in the hopes of gaining maximum advantage in this year's elections or to take a more cautious approach with an

eye to the Presidential race in 2000.

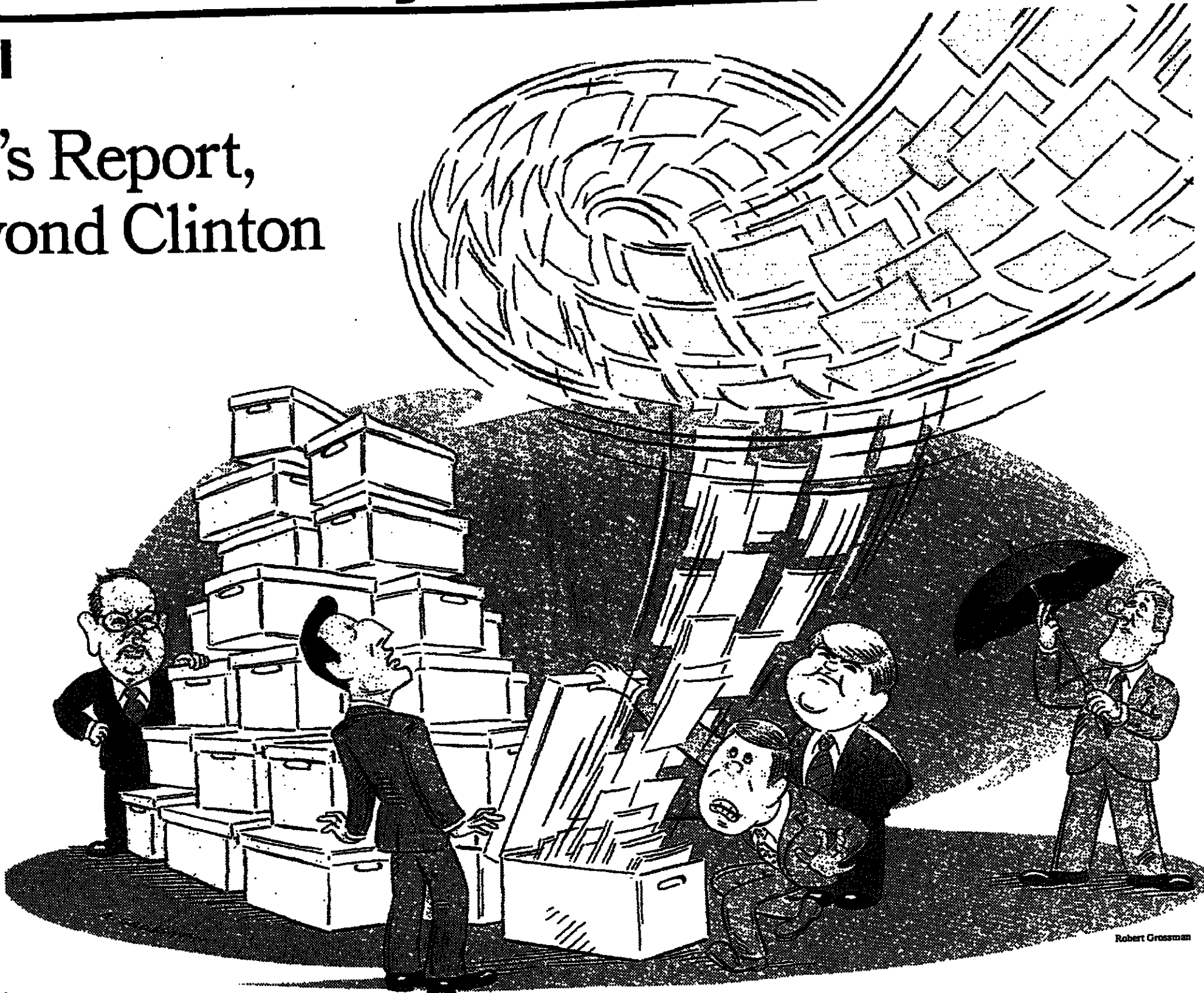
But while a crippled Clinton Presidency might seem to be the Republicans' advantage, the problem is that "two years is a very long time politically," said Jeffrey Eisenach, a former Republican strategist and aide to Mr. Gingrich who now runs the Progress and Freedom Foundation, a conservative research institute.

"It doesn't seem impossible to me that Clinton could recover to something close to neutrality," Mr. Eisenach said.

In any case, no one can say with confidence how the Clinton scandal will translate into votes on Nov. 3. For years, people outside Washington have been more forgiving of the President's missteps than have those in the capital. Mr. Eisenach had this explanation: "If you live in Peoria and someone soils the nest in Washington, it is not your nest. But if you live in Washington, it's personal."

In political circles, according to Charles E.

Continued on Page 11



Gaining Currency

The Invisible Hand's New Strong Arm

By DAVID E. SANGER

LONG before the Asian economic crisis threatened a broader global meltdown, American officials saw a silver lining in all those plunging markets and dissolving currencies. The world, it said, was beginning to see the benefits of unfettered, American-style capitalism.

For a while it looked like a convincing argument. When South Korea needed emergency Western aid, the quid pro quo was an agreement to lift restrictions that had long kept foreign competitors at bay, in everything from computers to financial services. Politicians around the world reluctantly went along with the Washington orthodoxy that if they stopped meddling in the markets and let international investors move money freely in and out of their countries, it would help restore confidence.

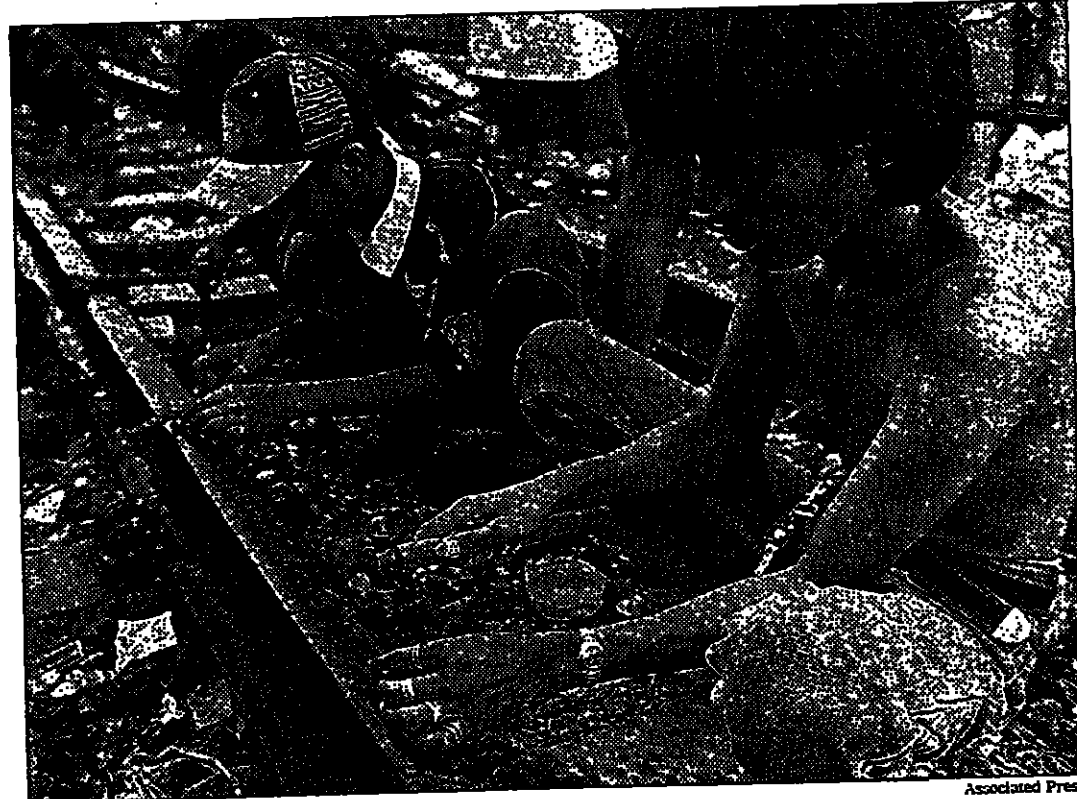
It was a compelling pitch — for a year or so. But now, after some of the West's brightest ideas for engineering economic recovery have gone up in flames, a few countries are marching the other way. As more of the world's markets come unglued — last week the contagion hit Brazil full force, and many now worry that the rest of Latin America could succumb as well — there is a modest revolt under way against one of the biggest trends of the 1980's and 1990's, the view that money should move unimpeded around the world, to the places where it can be used most efficiently.

So far the revolt is contained to a few small economies: Malaysia and Hong Kong, both of which have long been darlings of American companies seeking a base in Asia, and Russia, a country that talked incessantly about reform but never adopted the mindset of a market economy.

Regulating Russia

Russia's latest Prime Minister, Yevgeny Primakov, gave voice to his country's doubts about economic reform on Friday, the day the Russian Parliament confirmed him in office, when he asked: "What must we do? Repeat the wild capitalism that we had until now?" The answer, he said vaguely, was that "the Government should intervene into economic affairs and regulate them," but he insisted that effort would be more akin to Franklin D. Roosevelt's actions during the Depression than to Soviet-style controls.

All this amounts to a direct challenge to one of



In Indonesia, poor people pound coins into jewelry as the country is caught in economic crisis.

the few clear themes of President Clinton's foreign policy: that the American push for more open markets and freer trade will not only bolster American prosperity, it will also pave the way to more open societies and democratization. After all, commerce and interchange with the West is the force that is supposed to open up China gradually, to say nothing of rebuilding Russia and spreading democracy in Asia and Latin America.

Of course, real life is a lot messier. The United States deeply interfered with the workings of its economy for most of its history, and it still does in times of crisis. And China and Singapore are prime examples of how free markets can thrive under authoritarian rule.

But two years ago it was hard to find finance ministers who would argue — on a theoretical level, at least — that their countries should cut themselves off from the global capital markets. After all, they were standing at the spigot, soaking up investments from around the world. Now that the foreign money is pouring out in torrents

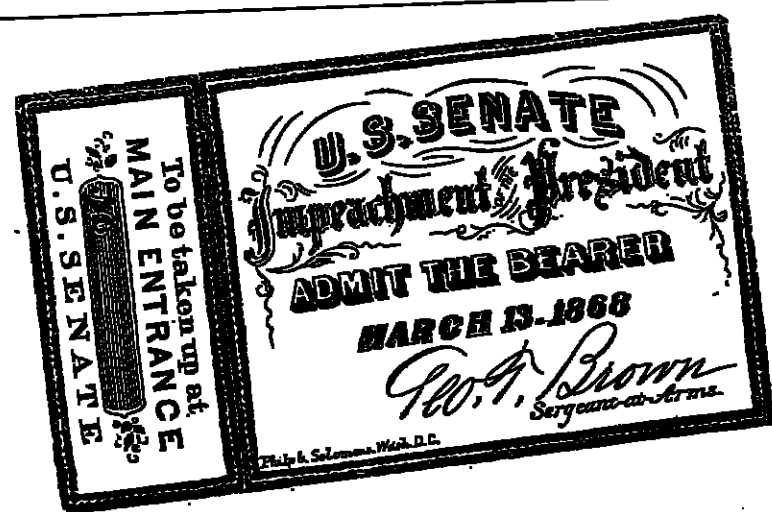
— a development that is producing unemployment, inflation, political upheaval and painful recession — the global economy looks a lot more like a global sinkhole.

And suddenly politicians and economists are noting that the countries that have fared best in these times of crisis — China and Chile, for example — are also countries that have imposed rules that make it difficult for investors to buy and sell local currencies with abandon.

Suddenly many believe that the best way to practice capitalism is to make sure that once the capital pours in it can't pour out all at once.

"It's only a bit of an overstatement to say that the free-market I.M.F. Bob Rubin and Larry Summers model is in shambles," said John S. Wadsworth Jr., who runs Morgan Stanley's operations in Asia, referring to the Treasury Secretary and his deputy. "At this point the problems are so serious that politicians figure that trying

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History Lessons

Another century's politics of impeachment and censure.

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Blood Feud

The duel between Bill Clinton and Kenneth W. Starr, each representing competing instincts of the South, has dragged the nation into a morally charged meltdown of sin, repentance and redemption.

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Power Brokers

Germany has long been the land of the cartel.

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The World

Guess Who's Not Coming to Dinner

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

WHEN the annual limousine-and-sirens season opens at the United Nations on Sept. 21 with high-level speeches in the General Assembly, a lot of the world's bad boys won't be anywhere near the podium. They always stay home.

Saddam Hussein won't be here. He never is. He hangs out in Iraq, sleeping in a different bed every night. Muammar el-Qaddafi stays put in Libya. Kim Jong Il of North Korea finds he has other things to do. There is a tradition to uphold: Pol Pot never made an appearance, nor did Stalin or Albania's Enver Hoxha.

"Hafez al-Assad has never come, but he never goes anywhere much," said Sir Brian Urquhart, a former Under Secretary General, who in 40 years with the organization saw a lot of heads of state come and go, but not Syria's President. "Hafez al-Assad doesn't travel in the Arab world either," Sir Brian said. "He almost never leaves Damascus."

Sir Brian remembers that Idi Amin of Uganda came once, with a bodyguard unit of strikingly statuesque women, to speak as the chairman of the Organization of African Unity. It was, Sir Brian said, "an amazing show."

Jean Gazarian, who has worked at the United Nations since 1946 and served for years as director of United Nations affairs, was caught in the middle of another great performance in the 1950's, when Nikita Khrushchev suddenly interrupted a speech by Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Britain by shouting in Russian, pounding his fist and then banging a shoe on his delegation's desk. "Mr. Macmillan stopped, raised his reading glasses and said, 'I would like to have a translation if he is really saying something,'" Mr. Gazarian recalls.

But at least Mr. Khrushchev was in the Assembly to be heard. The people who never show up are often the ones other leaders most need to approach on neutral ground. Just observing troublemakers close up can be a useful experience. Mr. Gazarian said it was fascinating to watch President Fidel Castro of Cuba evolve in his very few visits over several decades from a guerrilla leader in uniform to a statesman in a suit.

Look Who's Here

Sometimes the appearance of a president signals a significant change in a country's attitude, or a move toward a more democratic society. This year, President Mohammad Khatami of Iran will speak, making his first trip to New York and perhaps giving his country a new international face. He will be joined by Gen. Abdulsalam Abubakar, the interim President of Nigeria, who has promised an election next year to end military rule.

The President of the United States has always attended — until now, at least. This year, there has been some confusion about whether the need to attend to scandal in Washington will make him the latest no-show, but United Nations officials are still assuming he'll come.

Among those leaders who rule their nations with tactics that range from whimsy to terror, by contrast, there seems to be a sense that there is something unhealthy

about the free air of the annual general debate — not that most people would call the self-serving, made-for-local-television speeches a debate. For leaders of dictatorial regimes, there is just nothing to discuss in New York. Besides, the audience has not been tamed.

"Coming to New York does have this totemic quality of submitting yourself to multilateral governance," Ruth Wedgwood of the Council on Foreign Relations said. "This is the house of sanctions."

Moreover, absence from home could be risky. "A lot of them would be unwise to leave their own countries," Sir Brian said of the totalitarians, suggesting that they might not get back in.

Watch Your Back

From the totalitarians' viewpoint, New York is scary. The place is not under their control. They can easily imagine that the streets harbor American Government assassination squads. Certainly there are exile groups with scores to settle. Diplomats say the fear of attack most often keeps controversial leaders away.

Yet, over the years, there has been only one known assassination attempt on United Nations territory, although diplomats have been killed on city streets. Cuban exiles once plotted to kill Che Guevara. They were able to fire a diversionary bazooka toward United Nations headquarters from Queens to distract guards' attention from the General Assembly, but the team planning to hit the main target got trapped in traffic in the Holland Tunnel, where they were duly found and arrested on a tip from the Secret Service. New York has secret weapons.

Leaders of countries under sanctions, like Libya and Iraq, are not barred from coming to New York to speak their pieces because the 1947 agreement between Washington and the organization explicitly guarantees access.

In 1988, the United States defied this agreement and refused a visa to Yasir Arafat, whose Palestine Liberation Organization had just been given observer status at the United Nations. The General Assembly decamped to Geneva to hear Mr. Arafat speak. In 1995, Mr. Arafat, now part of the Mideast peace process, addressed the same 50th anniversary General Assembly session that President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt thought prudent to skip.

Some leaders don't come because somebody else is sitting in their seats. The Mullah Omar, Afghanistan's spiritual leader, and the Taliban, his religious movement, which controls most of the country, would love a chance to speak this year. But Afghanistan's seat is still held by Burhanuddin Rabbani, the president driven out of Kabul and into exile in 1996.

None of this should suggest that all the missing faces in the United Nations autumn general debate belong to rogues. Charles de Gaulle never came to address the United Nations because he didn't much like the organization. And Mao Zedong, who waited more than two decades to claim China's seat after he came to power in 1949, was by 1971 old and tired and badly buffeted by the Cultural Revolution. He died before China got full American diplomatic recognition. Besides, says Chen Ranfeng of China's United Nations Mission, "We believe that the Chairman didn't like traveling to foreign countries."

In Russia, Life Goes On



Russia is bedeviled by economic and political crises, but people still fall in love — and go to the Sparrow Hills in Moscow for champagne when they wed. Teachers may not be collecting salaries, but children still bring them flowers on the first day of school. And striking miners still camp outside Moscow's White House demanding back wages.

The Invisible Hand's New Strong Arm

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anything else is better."

The most direct assault, not surprisingly, has come from the fiery leader of Malaysia, Mahathir Mohamad. A year ago he was the first to blame Asia's troubles on a vague conspiracy of Western financiers: At various times he blamed speculators, currency traders, unnamed Wall Street powerhouses and, of course, George Soros. But all the while he kept accepting International Monetary Fund-style remedies, drastically cutting spending and tucking interest rates. Until 10 days ago, when it became clear that Malaysia's once-vibrant economy was entering its deepest crisis since the country's Communist Emergency, a cold war skirmish that shook the country 30 years ago.

In one stroke, Mr. Mahathir fired his Western-thinking Finance Minister, Anwar Ibrahim, who was also Mr. Mahathir's heir apparent. Then he shut Malaysia off from the world currency markets, declaring that any of the country's currency held outside its borders would be worthless. That made it impossible for currency traders to deal in the ringit outside Malaysia, where Mr. Mahathir can control the transactions. It also made it somewhat more difficult for foreign giants, including Coca-Cola and Intel and Motorola, to take profits out of the country.

"The only way to manage the economy is to insulate from currency speculators and

traders," Mr. Mahathir said, speaking darkly about the possibility that Malaysia's downturn might tear apart the delicate fabric of the country's society, an uneasy mix of Malays — who are mostly Islamic — and ethnic Chinese. "The free market has failed disastrously because of abuses."

Watching Malaysia

Naturally, Mr. Mahathir was denounced in capitals around the world as an economic retrograde. In Washington, some officials quietly expressed the hope that his experiment would fail so spectacularly that the smoldering ruins of the Malaysian economy would act as a caution to other countries. But while many of Mr. Mahathir's Asian neighbors assured the I.M.F. that they would not follow the Mahathir path, they were also watching carefully to see if he would succeed. He almost certainly will stop the devastating fall of his currency. The question is whether he will also scare off the international investors who turned his country's old plantations into gleaming factories that became the envy of Asia.

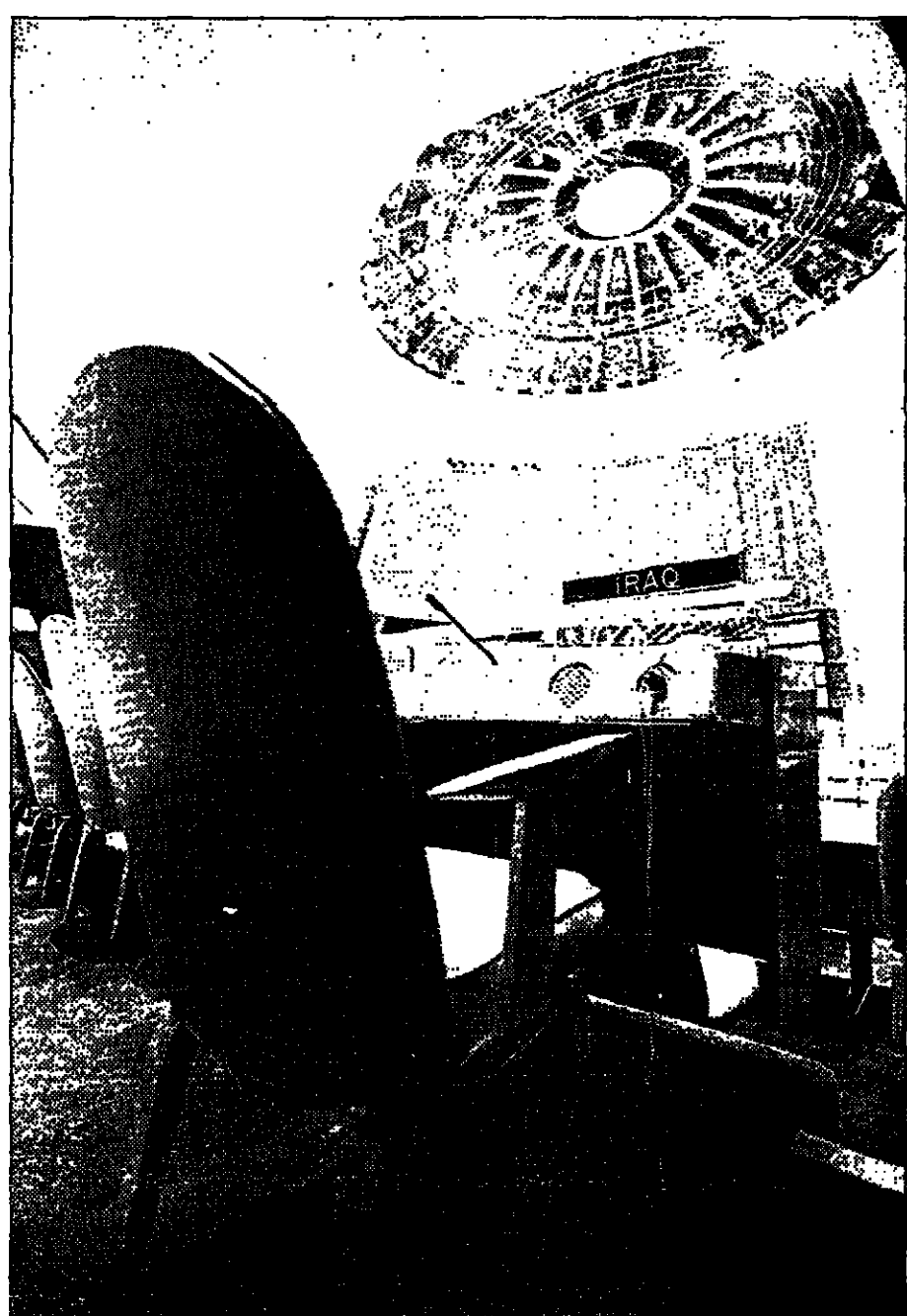
Mr. Mahathir went to an extreme, but the same notion has infected the city that was once the embodiment of unfettered markets: Hong Kong. With its trade-dependent economy in free fall, and its currency under attack by speculators who use the Hong Kong dollar as a proxy to place their bets

about China, the Hong Kong authorities began spending the region's huge reserves to prop up the stock market. They also adopted rules to make it harder for speculators to bet against the Hong Kong dollar.

A top official of the Government, Andrew Sheng, rushed to Washington last week to make the case that Hong Kong was not abandoning the free market. It was just making sure, he said, that the region was not destabilized as billions upon billions of dollars that came gradually into Hong Kong head for the exits all at once.

"We are addressing a situation the world has never seen before," he insisted. "The stresses and strains of flows of money create a danger of destabilization." But he could not help adding, "There is now a healthy debate about whether the Washington consensus about how to solve the world's economic problems will really work."

The truth is that the "Washington consensus" itself is fraying, as Mr. Clinton's team — distracted by scandal, overwhelmed by other foreign problems — searches for new approaches to contain an increasingly global economic crisis that refuses to be quelled. Curiously, officials here are less vociferous than ever in their opposition to some kinds of controls on the flow of capital. A little more than a year ago, for example, the Treasury was urging the Chinese, for example, to make their currency completely convertible. No one has repeated that advice recently.



Silvius DeChillo/The New York Times

سكرا من الارض

The Nation

Impeachment or Censure:
Either Precedent's Ugly

IMPEACHMENT, censure or resignation? As far as the American Presidency goes, history offers one instance of each.

Many people remember Richard M. Nixon's resignation in 1974 as the House was moving to impeach him. But the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and the Senate censure of Andrew Jackson occurred more than a century ago. Do they offer any insights into the crisis now engulfing President Clinton?

At least one: that the historical auguries may not bode well for high-minded nonpartisanship. The records of the two big Presidential crises of the 19th century show that when Congress acted to remove or sanction a President, raw politics prevailed. Here are excerpts.

TOM KUNTZ

Andrew Johnson's Impeachment

After the Civil War, the Radical Republicans in control of Congress were able to override Johnson's vetoes and undermine the policy of leniency toward the defeated South begun under Abraham Lincoln. Johnson's slain predecessor. To protect radical allies in the Administration like Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, the Republicans rammed through the Tenure of Office Act, barring the dismissal of Cabinet members without Congressional approval. Johnson thought the law violated the separation of powers, and, to force a Supreme Court test, he dismissed Stanton on Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War.

You will transfer to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON

That followed an earlier, unsuccessful attempt to oust Stanton, in which he had barricaded himself in his office. The Republicans had had enough of Johnson, a Tennessean. After preparatory work by the House Judiciary and Reconstruction committees, the House on Feb. 24, 1868, approved 11 articles of impeachment, the first 9 alleging violation of the Tenure of Office Act. But probably none of the articles better illustrated their decidedly political nature than Article 10, which said it was an impeachable offense for the President to speak ill of Congress "with a loud voice." The article held:

That said Andrew Johnson... unmindful of the high duties of his office and the dignity and proprieties thereof... did attempt to bring into disgrace, ridicule, hatred, contempt and reproach the Congress of the United States, and several branches thereof, to impair and destroy the regard and respect of all the good people of the United States for the Congress and legislative power thereof... and in pursuance of his said design and intent openly and publicly, and before divers assemblages of the citizens of the United States convened in divers parts thereof to meet and receive said Andrew Johnson as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, did... make and deliver with a loud voice certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues, and did therein utter loud threats and bitter menaces as well against Congress... amid the cries, jeers and laughter of the multitudes then assembled...

Johnson, who had a reputation as a drinker, often spoke bluntly. The impeachment articles cited disdainful remarks he made in St. Louis on Sept. 8, 1866, directed at Radical Republican legislators:

If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles Sumner? These are the men that stop and compare themselves with the Savior; and everybody that differs with them in opinion, and to try to stay and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy, is to be denounced as a Judas.

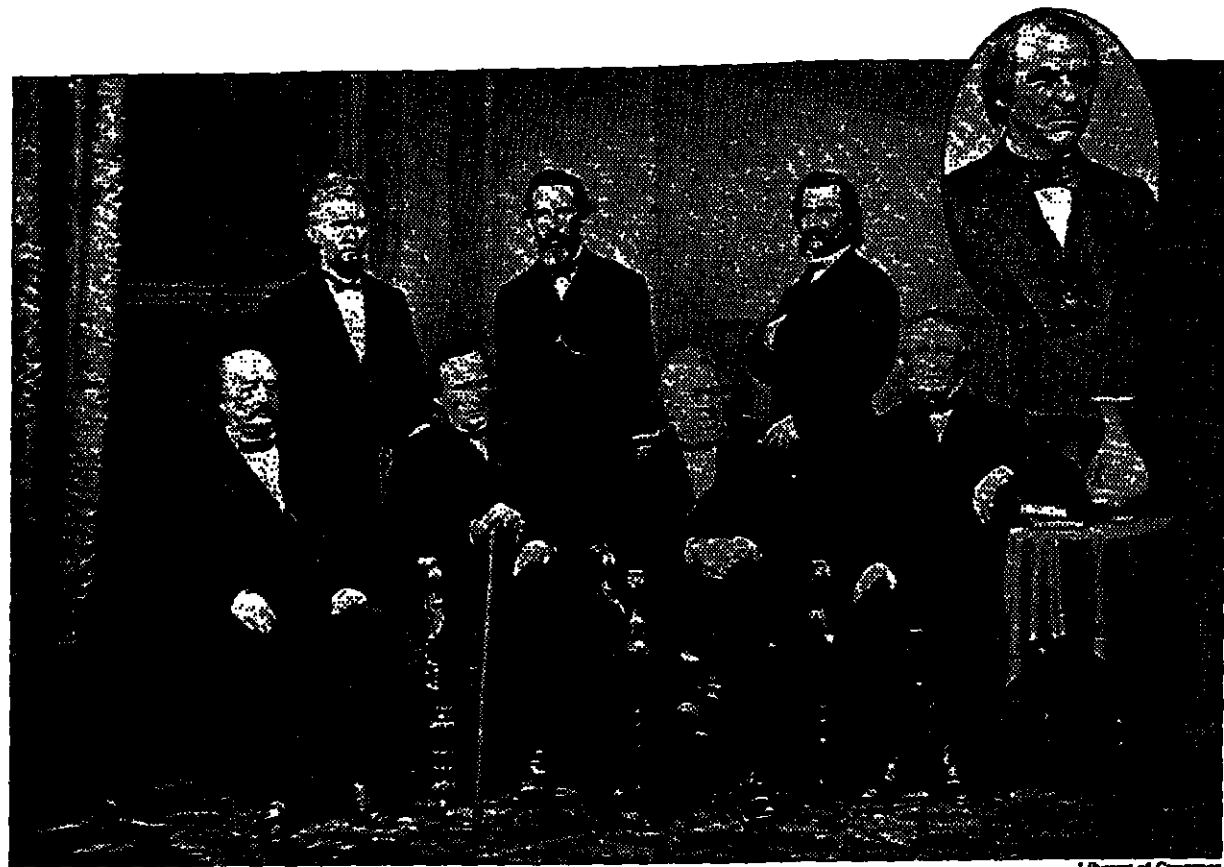
Well, let me say to you... if you will stand by me in trying to give the people a fair chance, soldiers and citizens... God being willing, I will kick them out. I will kick them out just as fast as I can.

In early March, 1868, the House's articles were presented to the Senate, and later that month an impeachment trial began before the Senate's 42 Republicans and 12 Democrats, with Chief Justice Salmon Chase presiding. A two-thirds majority was needed to oust Johnson, who did not attend (though much of Washington society did). The trial lasted three months. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, famous for the pre-war caning he suffered on the Senate floor at the hands of a pro-slavery legislator, spoke for conviction:

This is one of the last great battles with slavery. Driven from these legislative chambers, driven from the field of war, this monstrous power has found refuge in the executive mansion, where in utter disregard of the Constitution and laws, it seeks to exercise its ancient, far-reaching sway. All this is very plain. Nobody can question it. Andrew Johnson is the impersonation of the tyrannical slave power. In him it lives again.



The Senate censured Andrew Jackson in 1834.



The House impeachment panel that argued the case against Andrew Johnson (inset) in the Senate. Seated: Benjamin Butler of Massachusetts; Thaddeus Stevens and Thomas Williams of Pennsylvania; John Bingham of Ohio. Standing: James Wilson of Iowa; George Boutwell of Massachusetts; John Logan of Illinois.

Linking Johnson with pro-slavery holdouts, Sumner used a sexually charged term ("promiscuous") typical of abolitionist oratory seeking to portray slaveholders as motivated by carnal lust:

Original partisans of slavery, North and South; habitual compromisers of great principles; maligners of the Declaration of Independence; politicians without heart... and a promiscuous company who at every stage of the battle have set their faces against equal rights — These are [Johnson's] allies.

But as the trial had ground on, it had become clear that the case against Johnson was weak. In two days of voting, on May 16 and 28, 7 Republicans joined the 12 Johnson Democrats, making the vote 19 for acquittal and 35 for conviction — one short of the two-thirds majority needed for ouster. A defector, James Grimes of Iowa, said in a written statement afterward:

I am wholly unable... to deduce any criminal intent... I cannot agree to destroy the harmonious working of the Constitution for the sake of getting rid of an unacceptable President.

In the press gallery, Mark Twain, on assignment for several newspapers, had grumbled:

This is the place to get a poor opinion of everybody in.

Andrew Jackson's Censure

In his history of the Senate, Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, notes that, unlike impeachment, the censure of a President "lacks a Constitutional basis." But the Senate took that course in 1834 after Jackson, who hated banks and mistrusted central authority, vetoed the rechartering of the Second Bank of the United States in 1832 and the next year ordered Government funds withdrawn. A political struggle ensued, worsening the depression of the 1830's. In late 1833, the Senate, led by Henry Clay of Kentucky, began an inquiry, but the President wrote back that he would not cooperate, in effect claiming executive privilege:

The Executive is a coordinate and independent branch of the Government equally with the Senate; and I have yet to learn under what Constitutional authority that branch of the Legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication... made to the heads of departments acting as a cabinet council.

Former President John Quincy Adams — now a House member — noted in his diary "a tone of insolence and insult" in Jackson's messages to Congress:

The domineering tone has heretofore been usually on the side of the legislative bodies to the Executive, and Clay has not been sparing in the use of it. He is now paid in his own coin.

Senators Clay, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts formed an alliance on the bank issue that was the progenitor of the Whig Party. In December 1833, Clay introduced two measures of censure against Jackson, and laid it on thick in a speech stretching over three days:

The premonitory symptoms of despotism are upon us; and if Congress does not apply an instantaneous and effective remedy, the fatal collapse will soon come on, and we shall die — ignobly die — base, mean and abject slaves; the scorn and contempt of mankind; unloved, unwept, unmourned!

Clay tried to tar Vice President Martin Van Buren, Jackson's heir apparent, with the bank issue. With Van Buren presiding over the proceedings, Clay conspicuously urged him to intercede with Jackson. Afterward Van Buren made a show of sincerity by approaching Clay in his seat, but when he got there the "Little Magician" merely asked for a pinch of Clay's snuff, and blithely walked away. Finally, on March 28, 1834, the Senate, voting 28 to 18, passed a pared-down censure:

Resolved. That the President, in the last executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.

The measure had no effect. But in January 1837, after Jackson's Democrats had won the Senate, they ordered black lines drawn around the resolution in the official record, with "Expunged by order of the Senate" superimposed. Clay said after the boisterous session:

The Senate is no longer a place for any decent man.

Postscript: Today Andrew Jackson's face is on the \$20 bill, symbol of modern central banking. That's surely one of history's ironies.

Sources: "The Annals of America, Vol. 10" (Encyclopedia Britannica) for Sumner quotes; "Press Gallery: Congress and the Washington Correspondents" (Harvard, 1981) by Donald A. Ritchie, for Twain quote; "The Senate, 1789-1989: Addresses on the History of the United States Senate, Vol. 1" (Government Printing Office, 1989) by Robert C. Byrd, for details and quotes on Jackson bank controversy and censure.

After Starr's Report,
Fallout Beyond Clinton

Continued from Page 9

Cook Jr., the editor of a nonpartisan newsletter that handicaps Congressional elections, the prevailing view is that Republicans will benefit in November because their rank and file will be motivated to vote, while an unusually large number of discouraged Democrats will stay home. The best bet now, Mr. Cook wrote in his most recent report, is that Republicans will add a bit to their 11-seat advantage in the House and pick up a few seats in the Senate, though probably not the 5 they need to have a 60-vote, veto-proof majority.

As for Presidential politics, the Clinton scandal is a serious setback for Mr. Gore. Even if Mr. Clinton continues as President, he has probably forfeited the prerogative of a successful two-term President to choose his successor. And if Mr. Clinton resigns or is impeached and Mr. Gore becomes President, he may still be at a disadvantage in the 2000 election, though running as an incumbent. "It's hard to imagine that Gore could stand up and say, 'Our long national nightmare is over,'" said a former member of Mr. Gore's staff, recalling Gerald R. Ford's statement when he became President after Richard M. Nixon's resignation.

In addition, Mr. Gore's reputation for personal rectitude has been damaged by word that Attorney General Janet Reno is considering the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate Mr. Gore's fund-raising practices two years ago.

Mr. Gehardt, next to Mr. Gore the most organized candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, is in an awkward position. If he defends Mr. Clinton, as one might expect the House Democratic leader to do, he could forfeit a claim of nonpartisan statesmanship that might help his candidacy. But if he turns his back on Mr. Clinton, he will perhaps offend segments of his party that will be instrumental in choosing the next candidate.

The Liberal Hope

One possibility that delights some Democrats and fills others with dread is that the centrist course Mr. Clinton espoused — in-centrist course Mr. Clinton espoused — involving, for instance, a balanced budget, free trade and welfare reform — will fall by the

wayside and that liberal domination of the party will return.

On the Republican side, Mr. Gingrich seems to have the most to win and lose. If he deals with the impeachment inquiry judiciously, that could help dispel his reputation as a hothead that has kept his popularity low in the opinion polls. It could also draw attention away from the circumstances that led the House last year to reprimand and fine him for ethical transgressions. But Mr. Gingrich has never been known for discipline in the political trenches, and he is under pressure from those in his party who want Mr. Clinton's head on a platter.

Bush's Peril

Gov. George W. Bush of Texas could benefit from being outside Washington and from not having to participate in difficult debates or cast tough votes. On the other hand, one of Mr. Bush's main claims is that he is the Republican who has the best chance of defeating the Democratic nominee and winning the White House for his party. If Republicans conclude that Democrats have been so diminished that any Republican, centrist or not, can win the election, that could hurt Mr. Bush's prospects.

In Congress, old-timers speak wistfully of the public approbation that followed Watergate. Many doubt that the high standard can be replicated. "If you want to see the Congress sink to a lower level than where the Presidency is falling," said former Senator Alan K. Simpson, a Wyoming Republican who is now director of the Institute of Politics at Harvard, "just start the ideological battle and watch the people switch their howlers from the President to Congress."

As high as the stakes are, no one seems to believe this time that the American system of government is on the line. During Watergate, there was much talk of a constitutional crisis. What if Nixon barricaded himself in the White House or called out the Army to defend him?

No one talks that way now. Perhaps this is because the country survived the ordeal so handily 24 years ago. Maybe it is because with the end of the cold war, nothing seems as serious as it did then.

The crisis now is not constitutional. It is political.

Traditionalists vs. Modernizers

Two Dueling Sons of the South

By PETER APPLEBOME

HISTORIANS will, no doubt, analyze the blood feud between Bill Clinton and Kenneth W. Starr in many ways — as a showdown over politics and law, of constitutional issues and human ones.

But a look at both men's roots suggests another possible prism — a duel between Southerners, each representing competing instincts of the South, that has dragged the nation into a morally charged meltdown of sin, repentance and redemption.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Starr were born months apart in Hope, Ark., and Vernon, Tex. Both were bright and ambitious, headed to Washington for college, went on to law school and eventually returned to Washington, one bound for the White House, the other aiming for the Supreme Court. Both share a conspicuous religiosity, though of a very different strain, and the sort of compulsive accent on manners that still defines the South.

So much for similarities. Mr. Clinton veered left, politically and culturally, becoming a familiar Southern hybrid — part grown-up, part rogue — introduced to the country in the 1992 campaign as a mix of Elvis Presley and John F. Kennedy. Mr. Starr began college at arch-conservative Harding University in Searcy, Ark., and never strayed from his strict, straight-arrow, Church of Christ upbringing.

In his 1990 book, "Tar Heel Politics" (University of North Carolina), Paul Luebke, a North Carolina state representative and a sociologist, argues that Southern politics is not about liberals and conservatives but about traditionalists and modernizers. He distinguishes between politicians like Mr. Clinton, who focus on education and economic development, and those like North Carolina Senator Jesse Helms, who focus on traditional economic interests and social values.

But the distinction also describes a philosophical difference between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Starr, with Mr. Starr, by all accounts, a moral traditionalist to the core, and Mr. Clinton, to put it charitably, having a more elastic moral code.

Sin and infidelity did not originate with



Stephen Crowley/The New York Times



Associated Press

Southern roots define competing strains in Kenneth W. Starr, left, and Mr. Clinton.

baby boomers. And no one but Mr. Starr can fully understand what motivated him to go where some other prosecutors would not have gone. But Mr. Luebke said it was impossible to understand Mr. Starr's investigation without understanding the traditional religious culture of the South.

According to that view, Mr. Starr's pursuit not just of a sinner but an apostate Southerner willfully cloaked in the robes of religion might help explain Mr. Starr's investigation to some associates who have said they found his zealous, unrelenting pursuit of Mr. Clinton out of character.

"I drove by a Free Will Baptist Church the other day where the sign in front read, 'Sin Is Our Greatest Problem,'" Mr. Luebke said. "A lot of people have underestimated how far this could go because they didn't have a Southern perspective. If you're Europe-centric and you think of Mitterrand, you think, what's the big deal? If you come from a culture in which sin is our greatest problem, then Mitterrand is completely irrelevant."

Similarly Charles Reagan Wilson, a historian at the University of Mississippi, said the Lewinsky matter was playing out along the main themes of Southern religion, with Mr. Starr upholding the Calvin-

ist view of morality at the heart of his Church of Christ background and Mr. Clinton seeking grace and forgiveness for his transgressions in a spectacle as familiar to Southerners as cornbread and iced tea.

"It's almost as if you have the Old Testament in Starr and the New Testament in Clinton," he said. "One is invoking the Old Testament religion of law, the other the New Testament of grace, love and understanding."

There may be better lenses for understanding the crisis, but its Southern tinge is hard to miss at a time when the President, Vice President, House Speaker, House majority leader, House majority whip and Senate majority leader are all from the South. Mr. Starr began his tenure amid furious controversy when it was revealed that David Sentelle, the conservative North Carolinian and protégé of Mr. Helms who heads the special appellate council that appointed Mr. Starr, met with Mr. Helms and Senator Lauch Faircloth of North Carolina before appointing Mr. Starr.

Once aggrieved Southerners fought duels over such differences. Now, perhaps they precipitate constitutional crises over them.

The World

The Lawsuits Pile Up, Matching the List of Atrocities

By DAVID RORDE

FIFTY THREE years after it ended, the Second World War is spawning a new form of international justice that victims hail as long overdue. But some of its targets deny it as a dubious new legal cottage industry, in which some lawyers seize upon human rights abuses as the basis for emotionally charged class-action lawsuits.

In the wake of last month's \$1.25 billion settlement between Holocaust survivors and Swiss banks that were accused of profiting from looted Jewish assets, some officials and lawyers involved in the Holocaust cases say they fear that opportunistic lawyers may see a potential gold mine in the precedent, and will seek every opportunity to file suits on behalf of victims of past atrocities.

"I worry about an explosion of these kind of suits," said Bert Neuborne, a New York University law professor working without fee on the Holocaust cases. "That a lot of people will see a potential for what they think is fast buck."

That is not the only thorny question being raised. More tricky, perhaps, is the question of where it will all end. If Holocaust victims are compensated now, as native American tribes were compensated for past wrongs over the previous two decades, who might be next? African-Americans because their ancestors were slaves? Bosnians who consider the United Nations ac-

countable for breaking promises to protect them?

These are, of course, genuine victims with genuine grievances. The problem is that sometimes sincere efforts to right clear moral wrongs can be seized upon by people with less-than-noble motives. And under legal standards, it is easier to demonstrate damage from some historical wrongs than from others.

Big Caseload

The number of suits keeps growing. On Friday, Melvin I. Weiss, a nationally known class-action lawyer, filed in Federal court in Newark against the German conglomerate Krupp, charging that it had profited from slave labor during World War II. Two weeks ago, another group of lawyers filed another class action suit in Federal court in Brooklyn against more than a dozen German companies, including Krupp.

Over the last year, suits have also been filed against the Ford Motor Company, Italian and German insurance companies and French banks accused of profiting from the cruelties of Hitler's Germany. Banks in Sweden, Spain, Portugal and Argentina could be next, Mr. Neuborne said.

Asian-American groups, meanwhile, have been scouring the United States for victims of the Nanking Massacre and the use of forced labor by wartime Japan. They hope to file class-action lawsuits in American courts against Japanese corporations, such as Mitsubishi, as well as the Japanese Government.

And some black leaders have repeatedly called for reparations to be paid for slave labor in the United States. "If the descendants of Nazi-era slave laborers deserve some compensation, why don't the descendants of the victims of 250 years of American slave labor deserve compensation?" asked Eric Foner, a Columbia University history professor.

But Professor Foner also said it was a difficult question: "How far back do you go? If we want to go all the way back, all the land would go back to the Indians."

Legal experts warn that suits involving other historical grievances may not lead to settlements as quickly as some of the Holocaust cases. Kent Syverud, dean of the Vanderbilt University law school, said suing for damages based on slave labor in the United States would be difficult. He said few records exist that define exactly who was a slave, who is a descendant of a specific slave, and how much the slave-owner benefited from the slave's work.

"The Holocaust suits are different in that they involve much more concrete and identifiable events and records," he said. "The events of slavery are very hard to link to a specific bank account."

Mixed Record

Efforts by groups to sue the American Government for damages have achieved mixed results. In the 1970's, Native American tribes successfully sued for the rights to control and profit from vast amounts of land. But legal

actions by Japanese-Americans interned during World War II were less successful, and they had to wait until Congress awarded them \$20,000 each in 1988.

Among the newer Holocaust suits, the Ford case may provide the clearest indication of difficulties ahead for claimants. While some German companies, for example Volkswagen, have already agreed to create some form of fund to compensate former slave laborers, Ford is vowing to fight.

In the suit, Mr. Weiss's team argues that Henry Ford's anti-Semitic remarks in the 1920's and alleged close relationship with Hitler resulted in Ford's subsidiary in Germany never being taken over by the Nazis. But Ian Slater, a Ford spokesman in the United States, said the company lost control of its subsidiary during the war and the factory was badly damaged when Ford regained control of it. He said the suit was an unfair attempt to use bad publicity to force the company to settle.

Then there is the question of lawyers' fees. Mr. Weiss said he would request minimal fees. Ed Fagan, who is working on the Swiss bank and German slave labor cases and said he hoped to represent victims of Japanese slave labor practices, said he expected a standard share of settlements. The World Jewish Congress and other Jewish groups that support such legal claims are calling for all lawyers involved in the Holocaust cases to work free.

"We do not believe that the Holocaust is an area anyone should be profiting from," said Elan Steinberg, the organization's executive director.

Politics and Business

The Chancellor's Game: Follow the Real Leaders

By ALAN COWELL

GERMANY'S most important election in decades will take place two weeks from today and the striking thing is this: Whoever wins will inherit a land where the pace has already been set for them, not so much by politicians as by the barons of big business.

Almost nine years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, that is not entirely a surprise. As in the United States or Britain, ideology has lost its primacy, yielding to a contest among rival politicians to define and capture the post-ideological center.

But in Germany, there is another departure as well. This has long been the land of the cartel, of compacts and consensus that brought workers into the boardrooms and, at the same time, bound banks and businesses and politicians of all stripes in a sheltered covenant of enormous prosperity. But the compact was underpinned by a huge and costly social network that gradually hampered Germany's competitiveness. And these days, many large companies have simply decided to pursue their own interests within and beyond Germany's borders, often supplanting the politicians in framing the way Germans and foreigners alike perceive the German nation.

Transatlantic Reach

Consider, for example, German-American relations, which were once propelled almost exclusively by cold-war security considerations; if Germany prospered, it was as an ally and a showcase of capitalism, under the American economic as well as nuclear umbrella. But by last May, the relationship had clearly taken on a new flavor; the takeover of Chrysler by Daimler-Benz showed a German assertiveness that had long been held in check. "This is clearly the result of the end of the cold war and the globalized economy," said a legislator in Bonn.

The transatlantic relationship, in which many politicians still tread gently as the deferential junior partner to Washington's military and political initiatives, has been re-textured by the unmistakable whiff of German economic might. Key players in the New York publishing industry are owned by Germany's media giants; in recent years, German investment in the United States

has created 600,000 American jobs and the figure is growing, according to the German Embassy in Washington.

In this land of export-driven prosperity, many companies have long seen their markets far beyond their borders: Bertelsmann, the media giant, does 70 per cent of its business outside Germany; two thirds of Daimler-Benz's annual revenue was earned outside Germany last year, and over one-third of its stock is held by foreign investors. Volkswagen now owns auto companies from the Czech Republic to Spain, BMW owns Britain's Rover and between the two of them, the companies just carved up Rolls Royce and Bentley.

This, then, is the landscape in which Germany's politicians and business executives operate today — a landscape in which big business is far more prepared to take the initiative, leaving politicians to play catch-up.

German companies "are responding to the exigencies of the market and they are doing it rather late in the game," said Josef Joffe, a senior commentator at the newspaper Süddeutsche Zeitung in Munich. But, he said, there was an underlying pattern: "Big business is separating from the state and proceeding on its own path. What these firms are saying is, 'We are going to follow our own interests and therefore going our own way.'"

A European Voice

Another way to look at the change is through the lens of European unity. This goal began as a politicians' dream, but today the vision is being realized by the money men. A vast single market is in place, and its moves towards a single currency in particular are inspiring German companies to seek economies of scale on a Europe-wide platform. This, in turn, has led them to take a sometimes vocal stake in their new hosts' business — and politics. When the German-owned Rover car company in Britain announced plans to reduce its work force by 1,500 people this summer, a German executive bluntly told the British Government that the layoffs were a direct result of British economic policy, as if he had a rightful claim to a voice in shaping it. It was a claim no German statesman would have thought to make, at least in public.

It is no surprise, either, that, in all of Europe, Germany has most at stake in Russia's crisis. History and geography may condemn Berlin and Moscow to tug central Europe between them, but the bottom line this time really is a bottom line: German banks have some \$30 billion in state-guaranteed credits threatened by



In Hanover, the rivals for chancellor — Gerhard Schröder, at left and Helmut Kohl — stare down at voters.

Russia's tailspin. That exposure — and Germany's reluctance to extend it — dominates German policy.

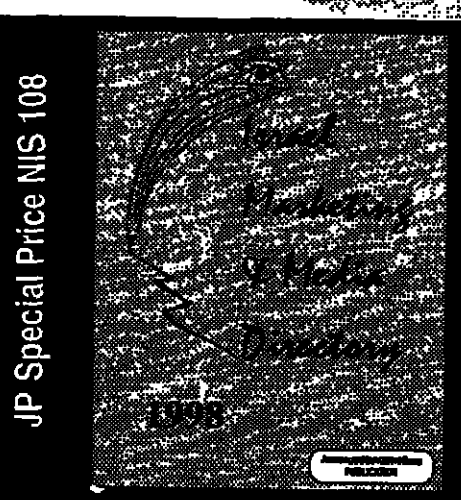
Of course, the exposure itself is a hangover from the close relationship between politicians and big money. In the early 1990's, Chancellor Helmut Kohl encouraged banks to lend in an over-optimistic effort to cement Russia's lurch into market-driven democracy. As a result, some 90 percent of the loans are backed by state guarantees. But now, faced with the Russian meltdown, the bottom line has reassessed itself. Without reforms in Moscow, Mr. Kohl said, "It will not be possible to mobilize money either from international financial organizations or from Germany."

And within Germany the likely consequences of Germany's international corporatism have left politicians feeling uneasy that, as a former auto executive remarked, "politics has lost the primacy." Since Daimler's takeover of Chrysler, for instance, Mr. Joffe said, Daimler's executives may well be in a position to tell

German politicians, "We are going to take the whole company to Detroit," to press for economic policy changes. And that touches a central issue: Even as German companies respond to the pressures of globalization and European integration, Bonn's politicians have failed to reduce taxation and social spending, leading German companies to complain that the high labor costs financing Germany's welfare state have become more entrenched than before. So, as they seek profits, companies streamline their operations at home and look for profit margins abroad. The upshot has been disastrous for Mr. Kohl: record unemployment is the single biggest issue in the election.

"There is a danger that while German big business internationalizes, Germany itself remains provincial," said Hermann Gröhe, a member of Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democrats. "Technological advance and economic change are so rapid that we must be careful to insure that politics isn't too slow."

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ECONOMY

Back in Vietnam, to Build, Veterans Find New Risks

By MARK LANDLER

HO CHI MINH CITY, Vietnam — The last time Samuel F. Champi was in Vietnam, he was a 24-year-old Army engineer, building a 1,000-foot-long steel bridge across the Ban Thach River on the central coast. The bridge was to be a crucial link on the main north-south highway used by American military convoys, so he pulled round-the-clock shifts to complete it by early 1969.

On a tropical afternoon nearly three decades later, Mr. Champi stood stiffly in a gilded reception room here as the deputy chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City awarded him a license to build 40,000 low-cost apartment units in the suburbs of this teeming city, once known as Saigon. If completed, the project will be one of the largest American business investments ever in Vietnam.

For Mr. Champi, now 53 and a contractor in Bernardsville, N.J., it would also be a chance to return to Vietnam and pick up where he left off — as a builder in a land where Americans mostly destroyed.

Not that he would put it that way. Mr. Champi says he has few misgivings about his experiences in the Vietnam War. And he rejects the suggestion that he is coming back on a personal odyssey to right old wrongs or to put the war behind him. "I don't think we owe the Vietnamese anything, because we were doing what we thought was right for them at the time," he said.

Still, he concedes that history hangs over the project. Three of his partners are Vietnam veterans, and so is the retired admiral who brokered the deal, Edward D. Shearer Jr. Mr. Champi's company, Point Enterprises International, is named after the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he and two other partners were part of the class of 1966.

"You could say this is an accident, but it ain't no accident," said Tom Carhart, a partner and classmate of Mr. Champi's who was wounded twice as an infantry officer in Vietnam. "I was a soldier, and I did my duty as a soldier. But we caused a lot of damage in that country. It's nice to go back and do some good."

Mr. Carhart and Mr. Champi are among growing numbers of veterans who are returning to Vietnam to

forge ties in a place where they once fought in battle. Several executives at Vietnam offices of American corporations served in the war; so did many of the American consultants, entrepreneurs and even diplomats who are now active here. Pete Peterson, the United States Ambassador to Vietnam, is a former Navy pilot who was shot down by the North Vietnamese and imprisoned for more than six years; Charles A. Ray, the newly appointed consul general in Ho Chi Minh City, served tours in Saigon and Da Nang as an Army staff officer.

Most veterans here are hoping to make money in this awakening land. With a plentiful supply of cheap labor and one of the few economies in Southeast Asia that is still growing, Vietnam is a tempting target for sharp-eyed business people.

But for veterans, there are motives beyond the monetary one. Most believe they can play a part in healing the wounds between the United States and Vietnam.

"There is a real feeling of happiness on both sides that former enemies can work together in a positive way," Mr. Ray said. "The best people to bridge the past and the future are the people who were here in the past."

Certainly, the veterans are dogged in their determination to succeed in a country where many foreign investors have failed. Like most new arrivals, Mr. Champi and his partners have found doing business here nearly as difficult as fighting a war, complicated by capricious regulation, endless red tape and the hostility of Communist bureaucrats to free-market principles.

The obstacles are so great that some American companies, like Chrysler, have pulled out of Vietnam, while others, like Procter & Gamble, have fallen into vicious squabbles with their state-controlled partners. Asia's financial crisis has compounded the problem by forcing the main investing nations, like Singapore, Taiwan and Japan, to scale back their ambitions in the country.

MR. CHAMPI believes that his housing project will be one of the rare successes because it meets a crying need. With a population that has swelled to 5.5 million, Ho Chi Minh City is seriously overcrowded. Families of 10 cram into tiny apartments; people sleep on the sidewalks on bamboo mats. In

1994, the government announced a plan to address the overcrowding by moving two million people from the city center to outlying districts. But to do that, it must supply them with affordable places to live.

"We're not here to build luxury hotels or take advantage of the labor force," Mr. Champi said. "We're here to build something there's a great need for. It's not something that we have to sell them on."

Even so, after two years of tortuous negotiations, Point Enterprises could still see its efforts come to nothing. The company has an agreement in principle for the municipal government to buy \$321 million of apartments over 11 years. The partners stand to make a profit of \$39 million, but first they need financing to build a factory that would churn out the pre-cast concrete slabs for the apartments.

To get the financing, they will need a guarantee from the municipal government — and perhaps the national one, too — that the city will honor the contract terms. On Aug. 18, Mr. Champi and Mr. Shearer received a verbal commitment for such a guarantee from city officials. They are now nervously awaiting the written document.

"If we're unable to finance this deal, it's going to bring the sharks out," said Mr. Carhart, a gregarious man whose free-flowing pessimism neatly balances Mr. Champi's reserved confidence. "This is a crap shoot. It's a high-risk venture thousands of miles from home."

But the partners have not wavered, despite having invested \$250,000 so far with no assurance of a return. They have maintained their resolve by drawing on a lifetime of close friendships and a shared experience that makes Vietnam a passion as well as a project.

In addition to Mr. Carhart and Mr. Champi, the partners are John W. Morris, a retired Army lieutenant general and chief of engineers of the Army Corps of Engineers; Vincent Castillo, a New York City contractor, and James P. Fabiani, a senior executive at a Washington lobbying firm.

Mr. Morris was Mr. Champi's regimental captain at West Point and later a group commander of the Corps of Engineers in Vietnam, where he again supervised Mr. Champi. At 77, with service in World War II, Korea and Vietnam behind him, Mr. Morris is a sort of guiding light for the group.

"I've always felt the Vietnamese deserved a better shake than they got," he said. "They were caught in the middle of historical forces."

Mr. Castillo played middle linebacker on the West Point football team in the same years that Mr. Champi played tight end. They graduated together in 1966, and even though they did not serve together afterward — Mr. Castillo was assigned to duty in Europe — they stayed in touch.

"People who go to West Point are conditioned to be particularly close," Mr. Castillo said. "When you are with a group of people who came from the same system, there's a camaraderie that never ends."

Although the West Point contingent had already teamed up to explore projects overseas, it was a Naval Academy graduate, Mr. Shearer, who put them on the road to Vietnam. A bluff, barrel-chested man who had risen to rear admiral and director of naval intelligence, he had been struggling to build a consulting practice in Vietnam since he retired from the Navy in 1995.

Like Mr. Champi, Mr. Shearer is not one to dwell on the war. But as a career military officer, he felt its lingering effect. He served several tours of duty in Vietnam between 1963 and 1970, at one time commanding a minesweeper that prowled the coastal waters near the border between South and North Vietnam.

In one memorable incident, he said, he watched helplessly as two fishing boats smuggled ammunition across the border from the south. He tried to block the boats, but the Navy's rules of engagement barred him from firing on them unless they fired first. He ordered an air strike, but the bombers arrived after the boats had landed in the north and emptied their cargo.

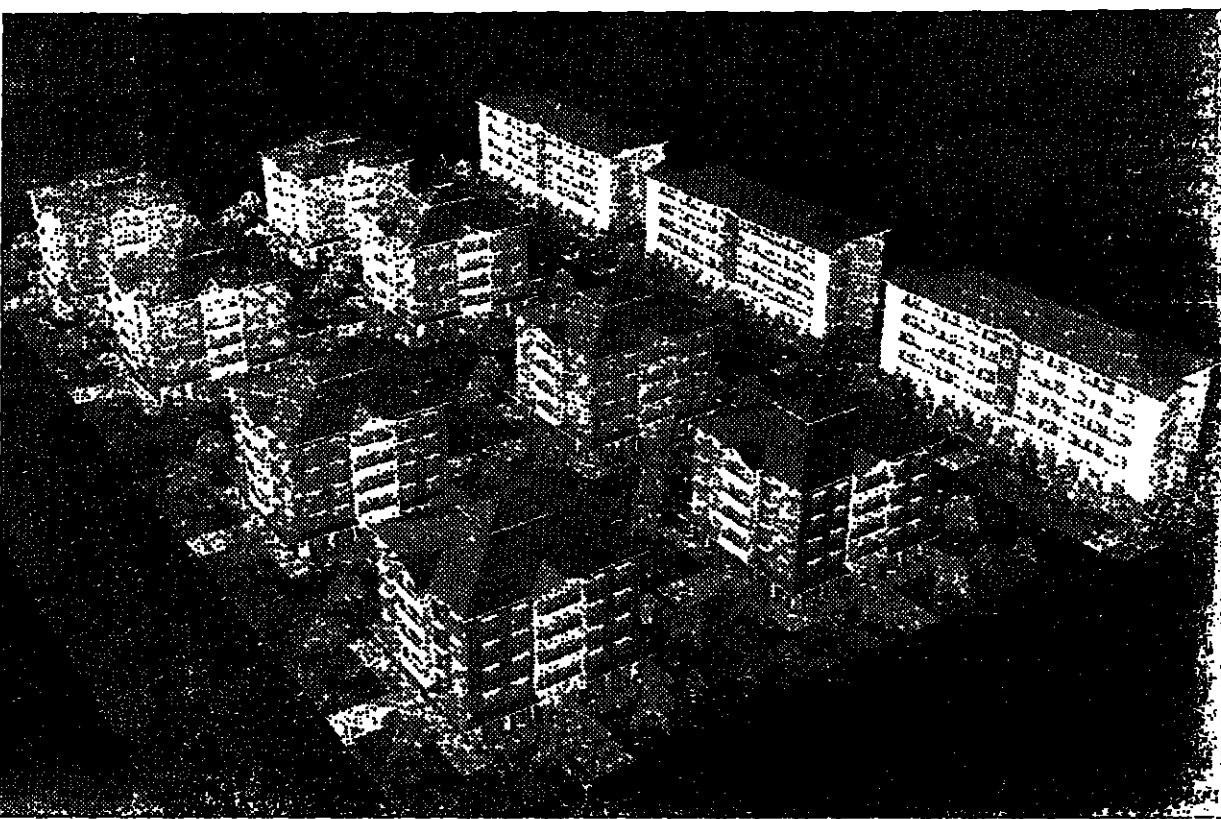
For years afterward, Mr. Shearer labored in a military that had been demoralized by its failure in Vietnam. He said he did not come to terms with the war until 1984, when he paid a midnight visit to the grounds of the United States Capitol. The body of an unknown soldier from Vietnam, who has since been identified as an Air Force pilot, Michael J. Blassie, was lying in state there before its entombment at Arlington National Cemetery.

"I was standing there in my dress uniform, and suddenly I began crying, not because of my own hostility, but because of the futility of the whole thing," Mr. Shearer recalled. "There was no good legacy for these people. What did they die for?"

BY the time he retired, the American military had rehabilitated its reputation with the Persian Gulf war. But to him, Vietnam was still unfinished business. So when a lawyer he knew approached him about starting a home security company in Vietnam, he jumped at the chance.



Officials want to move two million people from the crowded conditions of Ho Chi Minh City's center.



A computer animation of the housing units that the American investment partners are planning for the city.

Mr. Shearer plotted his return methodically. He recruited his own interpreter. He played up his admiral's rank and connections to senior American officials.

But the going was slow. He had trouble making contacts with the right Vietnamese officials. The lawyer who promised to open doors for him failed to deliver. He spent long days in an office set up in the lounge at the upscale but somewhat dreary New World Hotel here, waiting for the phone to ring.

Finally, in late July 1996, he won a meeting with Vo Viet Thanh, the chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City. As it happened, Mr. Thanh had been a general in the North Vietnamese army and had supervised intelligence operations. Mr. Shearer and Mr. Thanh chatted about the shadowy world of military intelligence, and a rapport was established.

Mr. Thanh told Mr. Shearer that the city's biggest need was for cheap housing that could be built quickly. He said he had an immediate need for about 200,000 apartments, with a long-term goal of 500,000. Mr. Shearer replied that he would find an American contractor who could do the job. Through Mr. Carhart, who is his neighbor in McLean, Va., Mr. Shearer stumbled onto Mr. Champi.

At first, Mr. Champi was fearful about going back to Vietnam. But he was a happy discovery upon his arrival: Younger Vietnamese did not care about his background, while older people, many of whom had fought in the North Vietnamese Army or with the Vietcong, felt a sort of kinship with him.

"I think all military people have a bond, regardless of what side they were on," Mr. Champi said. "We were all doing our jobs for our country."

Over the next 18 months, Mr. Champi and Mr. Shearer made a dozen trips to Ho Chi Minh City. Their goal was to persuade the municipal government to agree to buy as many apartments from them as possible. Eventually, they hammered out a deal for 40,000 units at an average price of \$8,025 each.

The apartments, 320 to 860 square feet in size, will be stacked in four-story blocks, using prefabrication technology developed by a Finnish company, Partek Concrete Engineering. In that process, a factory produces standardized panels of pre-cast concrete, which are then assembled quickly into buildings, eliminating the need for structural steel girders, beams or columns.

Despite the Lego-block construction method, Mr. Champi said the finished buildings could last 100 years. To sell the design, he flew a team of Vietnamese architects to Singapore to inspect apartments

built with the same technology.

The negotiations would follow a serpentine path, with breakthroughs in one session often being erased in the next.

At the ceremony in Ho Chi Minh City where Mr. Champi received his investment license, the deputy chairman of the People's Committee, Tran Thanh Hai, tried to sound definitive. "We are committed to extend our support for the continuation of the project," he said as he gingerly raised a glass of champagne.

Ambassador Peterson, who had come from Hanoi to attend the ceremony, struck a more cautionary note in a speech. "Issuing licenses is the easiest part of the job," he said. "Implementation is the key word."

At a reception after the ceremony, several Americans who live in Ho Chi Minh City handicapped the project's future with weary cynicism. They predicted that the partners would suffer more setbacks before they broke ground. "They're about 5 percent of the way there," said Peter N. Sheridan, a Vietnam veteran who, like Mr. Shearer, helps put together ventures.

Vietnamese officials know all too well that their country has a bad reputation among foreign investors. But they say the Government is working to clear the bureaucratic underbrush. One official noted that when Vietnam decided to open its economy in 1986, the Government expected to have a decade or more in which to move from central planning to a market economy. But foreign investment began flooding into Vietnam by 1991 — and with it came calls for accelerated change.

"Of course, things are not as smooth as we would wish," said Nguyen Dinh Mai, the vice director of Ho Chi Minh City's department of planning and investment. "But they have improved a lot."

ODDLY, given the time and money they have invested, the partners of Point Enterprises seem almost fatalistic about the outcome. Mr. Champi said he would treasure his trips to Vietnam even if he never got to put up an apartment block. "That may sound naive and unbusinesslike, but it's true," he said.

For Mr. Carhart, the mere act of returning to Vietnam was its own reward. As an infantry platoon leader, Mr. Carhart saw fierce fighting in the war, and was shot twice in 1968. Then he was recruited into Operation Phoenix, a controversial program supported by the Central Intelligence Agency that sought to root out Vietcong agents working in South Vietnam, sometimes by killing them.

"I have terribly mixed feelings about Vietnam," Mr. Carhart said. "On the one hand, I did my duty. On the other hand, I've grieved deeply."

Last October, on one of his business trips to Vietnam, Mr. Carhart took a day off and visited the small town south of Ho Chi Minh City where he was based during his tour with Operation Phoenix. The house where he had planned his missions, he said, had been converted into a convent.

"Going back to that town puts wings on my heart," he said. "You can't go home again, but you can sure close the circle."

Fertile Crescent

With an ample supply of cheap labor and one of the few economies in Southeast Asia that is still growing, Vietnam is a tempting target for foreign investment.

Foreign investment in Vietnam

Number of licensed foreign investment projects through July 9	1,792
Dollar value of projects	\$32.7 billion
Number of new licensed investment projects in first half of 1998	93 (25% decline from the same period last year)
Dollar value of projects	\$1.15 billion (15% decline from last year)

Top investors, by country

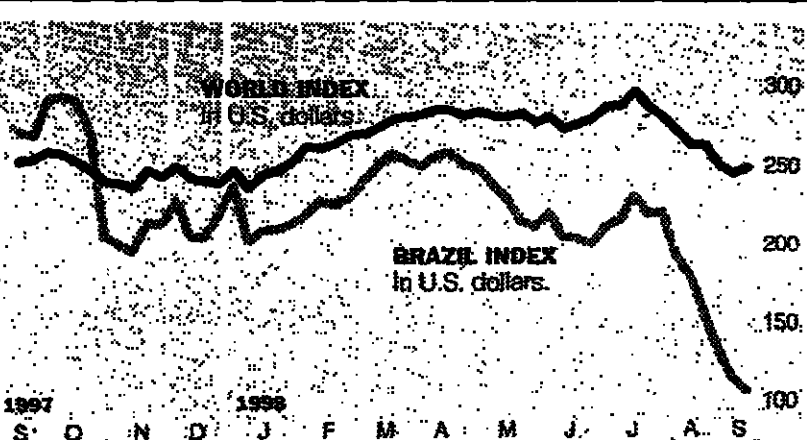
Country	Number of projects	Dollar value (in billions)
Singapore	180	\$6.98
Taiwan	304	4.15
Hong Kong	187	3.83
Japan	217	3.50
South Korea	191	3.14
France	91	1.58
Malaysia	60	1.37
United States	71	1.25
British Virgin Islands	55	1.08

Some big American investors

Investor	Capital invested (in millions)
Coca-Cola	\$100.0
Procter & Gamble	70.0
Exxon	50.0
Cargill	30.0
Citibank	20.0
Carrier	10.0
Lucent Technologies	3.5
I.B.M.	1.5

Sources: Foreign Trade and Investment Development Center, Vietnam Planning Commission

WORLD STOCK MARKETS



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PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS IN LOCAL CURRENCY

Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	YTD Dividend	Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.
Australia	171.93	0.6	13	-14.1	17	3.95	189.95	-7.0	
Austria	189.96	3.8	9	0.5	14	2.03	166.58	-5.7	
Belgium	363.17	-2.2	23	42.7	2	2.20	312.03	34.2	
Brazil	113.08	-7.4	28	-52.6	25	4.80	245.31	-49.9	
Britain	335.97	-0.2	15	1.3	13	3.32	295.82	-1.0	
Canada	184.46	3.9	7	-13.2	16	1.99	202.12	-8.2	
Denmark	471.09	0.8	12	5.3	9	1.57	412.85	-0.9	
Finland	420.93	5.9	3	51.1	1	2.02	454.01	42.6	
France	292.54	-0.5	17	22.2	3	2.42	259.93	15.1	
Germany	262.34	1.2	11	14.3	5	1.38	230.19	7.3	
Hong Kong	224.62	3.9	5	-37.1	21	6.83	223.49	-37.1	
Indonesia	24.81	-7.9	29	-62.5	28	3.61	181.10	-18.7	
Ireland	416.13	4.3	4	3.6	10	2.40	395.66	-0.3	
Italy	142.54	-3.2	25	21.2	4	1.65	177.57	14.3	
Japan	84.59	0.3	14	-11.2	15	1.12	70.07	-10.5	
Malaysia	104.10	-0.6	18	-36.7	20	4.08	152.35	-38.2	
Mexico	804.42	-8.2	30	-55.4	27	2.94	9,278.81	-41.6	
Netherlands	456.29	-2.4	24	11.3	7	2.09	396.54	4.6	
New Zealand	49.65	-1.4	21	-35.0	19	6.06	50.66	-27.5	
Norway	224.02	3.9	6	-29.9	18	2.74	229.43	-28.2	
Philippines	42.48	-6.7	27	-46.4	23	1.76	92.73	-41.2	
Singapore	110.43	7.8	1	-51.0	24	3.46	87.45	-50.0	
South Africa	162.19	-0.9	19	-38.9	22	4.05	222.09	-21.3	
Spain	307.77	-4.8	26	13.2	6	2.28	334.58	6.6	
Sweden	477.01	-1.5	22	1.6	12	2.12	553.58	0.4	
Switzerland	371.88	-0.2	16	9.1	8	1.30	319.89	3.8	
Thailand	8.66	3.8	8	-54.1	26	6.71	14.06	-61.0	
United States	410.58	3.6	10	3.6	11	1.59	410.58	3.6	

COMPOSITE INDICES

Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	YTD Dividend	Yield
Europe	317.89	-0.5	10.0	2.33	297.82	5.1
Pacific Basin	89.19	0.6	-15.8	1.90	75.21	-14.6
Europe/Pacific	184.43	-0.2	1.2	2.21	155.22	-1.8
World	256.82	1.7	1.2	1.90	232.01	0.2

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.

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CURRENCIES

Exchange rate	Friday	Last Friday	Week % Chg.	Year Ago
Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar	130.82	133.57	-2.05	121.01
German marks to the U.S. dollar	1.6935	1.7304	-2.13	1.7724
Canadian dollars to the U.S. dollar	1.5129	1.5215	-0.57	1.3929
U.S. dollars to the British pound	1.6728	1.6722	+0.04	1.6073

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets, exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

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Seeking Justice in the House

With heavy hearts and churning emotions, Americans are taking this weekend to digest Kenneth Starr's allegations of misconduct and abuse of power by President Clinton. The official judgment of Mr. Clinton's fitness to serve will be rendered by the Congress, which is as it should be. Wrangling over the role and rights of the independent counsel can now give way to procedures and powers established indisputably by the Constitution, and that is a healthy development.

But it places a heavy burden on the House of Representatives, which will first consider the case and whether to hold impeachment hearings. Without an exact precedent from Watergate of receiving such detailed accusations from a special prosecutor, the House must invent new procedures as it goes along. So far, Speaker Newt Gingrich and Henry Hyde, the Judiciary Committee chairman, have been true to their promise of a bipartisan approach.

The House's primary obligation is to handle the case in a fair, nonpartisan way. That means that Mr. Clinton and his lawyers should be given every opportunity to see all the evidence, including evidence that has not yet been made public. When the Judiciary Committee meets tomorrow, it should reconsider its decision not to let Mr. Clinton's lawyers immediately review the 2,000 pages of backup material that accompanied the Starr report. The committee should also give Mr. Clinton access to the additional 17 boxes of what Mr. Starr calls "other evidence."

Because the White House is disputing the facts and interpretations contained in Mr. Starr's report, the House Judiciary Committee must transform

itself into a kind of fact-finding body. The House needs to make sure that defenders of Mr. Clinton on the panel, in cooperation with the White House counsel, are able to obtain any information or testimony that challenges Mr. Starr's findings or legal analysis. There can be no room for unilateral subpoena power by the Republican majority, with no ability of the minority to exercise the same rights.

The Judiciary Committee should ask Mr. Starr if there is any additional material related to the case that he did not consider material, but which the defense may find exculpatory or otherwise crucial in its effort to challenge the credibility of witnesses.

Polls show that Americans want this process to be concluded swiftly, and there can be no doubt that the longer the uncertainty surrounding Mr. Clinton lasts, the weaker he will be in exercising the duties of his office. Even though elections are coming in November, the House must move promptly to determine whether the case requires impeachment proceedings. That decision ought to be reached before the October recess. If the decision is affirmative, initial hearings should commence after the election, as the country cannot afford to drift through a crisis of leadership until a new Congress is seated.

During Watergate, when the House examined the evidence against Richard Nixon, Democrats and Republicans set aside their political interests and weighed the facts with care. If the Clinton case comes to that, the House can achieve such a standard again. It has no more solemn obligation. It must act in the spirit of the Constitution to insure that history will see its actions as fair and considered and standing the test of time.

The Troubled Seas

As the naturalist Carl Safina observes in this month's Scientific American, it has always been hard to believe that humans might learn how to catch fish faster than the fish can reproduce — that there are, in fact, finite limits to the bounty of a seemingly infinite sea. But that is what has happened. Highly mechanized fleets, huge government subsidies and the food needs of a growing world population have combined to put many of the world's fish stocks at risk.

Mankind has, of course, insulted the oceans in other ways. Industrial and agricultural pollution, commercial development and the destruction of wetlands and estuaries have taken their toll on fragile marine ecosystems. But the gravest danger is poorly regulated fishing, which not only debases the marine environment but, over the long haul, will almost surely threaten the food security of millions of people.

After years of dire warnings and declining catches, which led to the near-collapse of the fishing industry in New England, the world's governments are beginning to wake up. In 1995, the United Nations approved the first international treaty to regulate fishing on the high seas. The treaty covered only 20 percent of the ocean's fish stocks — so-called "straddling fish" that migrate from coastal waters to the high seas — and it still awaits final ratification. Even so, it was a huge step forward for an organization that for years had been the world's biggest booster of industrial fishing.

Then, in 1997, a Republican Congress that has not generally been hospitable to environmental legislation reauthorized the Magnuson Act of 1976 and unexpectedly handed President Clinton a powerful weapon with which to rebuild American fish stocks, more than half of which are in trouble. The original act gave the United States jurisdiction over fishing grounds within 200 miles of the Ameri-

can coastline. That put an end to rampant overfishing by foreign fleets but did not, unfortunately, prevent American fleets from filling the void. More often than not, the eight regional councils created to regulate domestic fishing — all dominated by fishing interests — put short-term financial goals ahead of the long-term goal of preserving fish stocks.

The revised act was much tougher. It gave the regional councils two years to devise new and detailed strategies to rebuild fish populations — including strict quotas where necessary — and to minimize "bycatch," the collateral destruction of fish species that fishermen do not really want. These plans will be submitted to the National Marine Fisheries Service, a division of the Commerce Department, next month. If they are inadequate, as many environmentalists fear, the Commerce Secretary can demand improvements.

This will be an important test of Mr. Clinton's promise last June to put responsible stewardship of the oceans at the top of his environmental agenda. An early indication of the Administration's resolve on this matter may come later this month when it issues its long-awaited plan on saving Atlantic swordfish stocks, which are in terrible shape.

The task of rescuing the seas is far from hopeless, given their amazing resilience. State and local efforts to restore the health of large estuaries like Long Island Sound and Chesapeake Bay are moving forward. Washington has begun to focus on the problem of agricultural runoff of poisonous wastes, and has embarked on an ambitious project to clean up the Mississippi River and help prevent the "dead zones" that periodically afflict the Gulf of Mexico. But none of these efforts confront the larger menace of overfishing. That is a global problem, on which Washington can and must take the lead.

Editorial Observer/FLOYD NORRIS

As Team Prices Soar, Only Media Can Buy

The attention of American sports fans has been centered on the breaking of Roger Maris's home run record. But there is another record in the world of sports that is being broken by much greater margins than Mark McGwire or Sammy Sosa can hope to achieve. That is the record price for a sports franchise.

Until last week, the peak price was \$311 million, paid earlier this year for the Los Angeles Dodgers by a company controlled by Rupert Murdoch. Then Alfred Lerner, who became rich through credit cards, paid \$530 million for the Cleveland Browns expansion football team. The very next day, a company controlled by Mr. Murdoch offered \$1 billion for the Manchester United soccer team in England.

That team is the most popular in Britain, and even has a following in Asia. The fate of Manchester United "is not a matter of life or death," commented one British newspaper. "It is much more important." A newspaper poll found 96 percent of the soccer team's fans in Manchester opposed to the deal, but the opinion that counts is that of the current

A soccer team is worth a billion to Rupert Murdoch.

owners of the team. Mr. Murdoch is paying more than four times what the team was worth less than two years ago, and they think that is just fine.

Mr. Murdoch values sports teams as reliable sources of television programming. He now has exclusive rights to televise England's top soccer league, but regulators have been challenging that on antitrust grounds, arguing that each team should be free to sell its own TV rights. If the regulators win that fight, Mr. Murdoch will be able to sell Manchester United rights to himself. Despite assurances to the contrary from aides to Mr. Murdoch, fans fear that he might put some or all Manchester United games on pay-per-view television. As it is, they are available only to those with cable or satellite service.

At least Mr. Murdoch does not seem to expect taxpayers to put up the money for his team's stadiums. Both Manchester United and the Dodgers own their stadiums. That spirit is not, however, widely shared by his fellow owners. The bidding terms for the new Browns franchise specified that the winner would pay \$54 million toward the cost of a new \$280 million stadium, while Cleveland taxpayers pick up most of the cost. The rest of the money paid by Mr. Lerner will go to owners of other teams.

The popular theory now is that sports teams are valuable for media companies because fans will watch the station that broadcasts their games, even if they have to pay for satellite or cable television, and will then watch other programs as well.

If so, who will buy the teams the media magnates do not, or cannot, buy? Mr. Lerner, who became a billionaire as the boss of a company that is a leading issuer of MasterCard and Visa cards, fits the old pattern of a wealthy businessman who wants to have a sports team of his very own. But there are not many

Are Full-Time Mothers a Threat?

To the Editor:

As a stay-at-home mother I am offended by Arlie Russell Hochschild's suggestion that women like me who have given up their careers to stay at home full time are "scooping traditionalists" (Op-Ed, Sept. 7).

The real reason many women are abandoning their careers is not because of a lack of flexible hours, job sharing and maternity leave but because we can have a more positive impact on our children at home than we can at work. Stay-at-home mothers provide many benefits to their children: nurturing infants and toddlers, helping school-age children with school and extracurricular activities and guiding teenagers through the pitfalls of adolescence.

While I am encouraged by companies that promote family-friendly policies, I think it is time for society to dedicate as much energy to helping mothers who devote their days to their children as we do to fostering corporate policies and government subsidies for mothers who work outside of the home.

CYNTHIA T. SOHN
Grosse Pointe, Mich., Sept. 9, 1998

Workplace Must Change

To the Editor:

Re Arlie Russell Hochschild's Sept. 7 Op-Ed article, "A Work Issue That Won't Go Away": The problems faced by working women are not new. What is new is that we continue to debate the importance of women earning a living, assuring the well-being of their children and giving back to their communities through voting and volunteer work. All of these activities take time — lots of it.

The real question is not whether women should work but, as Ms. Hochschild points out, how to reform the workplace. Most people — men and women — work too much, and few of us can afford to work part-time or take unpaid maternity leave. Work overload has many consequences: stress, loss of time for family and leisure at home, and loss of productivity and pleasure at work.

We should consider ways to reduce overwork so that both men and women can find time for themselves and for their families and communities.

ANNE S. KASPER

Washington, Sept. 9, 1998
The writer is a sociologist at the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

Ignored by Politicians

To the Editor:

As much as I admire Arlie Russell Hochschild's arguments about the need for workplace reform to help

working parents (Op-Ed, Sept. 7), I disagree that simply because there is a vacuum of policymaking on the subject, the issue will remain in the political spotlight.

Indeed, the issue has yet to see the light of day in this campaign season. American workplace policy is almost completely dominated by the imperatives of shareholders and management, and no politician seems prepared to make an issue of challenging that dominance.

Unfortunately, the American political system seems to be capable of functioning regardless of the fact that it no longer addresses issues like health care reform, education, child care, flextime and maternity leave — issues that affect the lives of working people.

ERIC D. LOCK
Chicago, Sept. 9, 1998

Not a Mother's Duty

To the Editor:

Arlie Russell Hochschild (Op-Ed, Sept. 7) is wrong to assert that we should stop asking whether mothers should be in the work force and admit that we live in a "she should work" world. This fails to distinguish between a right to pursue work and a duty to do so.

Under this logic, if mom "should" work, she "shouldn't" be at home. And women who are full-time care givers must be lazy, naughty or stupid. If her marriage ends, she and her children, of whom she is likely to take custody, will likely experience firsthand the feminization of poverty.

This is a cruel indictment of the mothers who choose to stay home not because they are intimidated by "scooping traditionalists" but because they determine, perhaps with the father, that the family needs a full-time parent.

CYNTHIA STARNES
East Lansing, Mich., Sept. 9, 1998
The writer is a professor of family law at Michigan State University.



Times Inquirer

Bedouin Minority Holds Key to Jordan's Future

To the Editor:

Your report on the future of Jordan (news article, Sept. 6) fails to outline the internal tension between King Hussein's longtime supporters, the Bedouins, and the Palestinian majority. The likelihood of Crown Prince Hassan's successful assumption of power is tied to his ability to economically and politically placate the Bedouins. Whether he feels as comfortable in an Arab headdress as his brother is unimportant.

The ongoing demographic shifts in Jordan, which favor the Palestinians, represent a threat, but as President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq have shown, empowering a minority population can lead to a long reign of power.

PAUL HAUPTMAN

St. Louis, Sept. 8, 1998

To the Editor:

"King Hussein's Illness Shifts Spotlight to Prince" (news article, Sept. 6), while noting the King's role in orchestrating last month's change of government, didn't mention that the King, acting through Crown Prince Hassan, ratified the outgoing Government's retrograde new press law — Draconian legislation that was one of the principal reasons for discontent with the former Government.

The negative impact of the law extends beyond journalism into publishing and academia. It imposes sweeping censorship, permits news blackouts and authorizes the banning of books and the suspension of newspapers. Crown Prince Hassan has championed civil institutions in the Arab world. It is sadly paradoxical that he has ratified this anachronistic law.

HANNY MEGALLY
Exec. Dir., Middle East & North Africa Div., Human Rights Watch
New York, Sept. 9, 1998

Reporter's Lawsuit

To the Editor:

Re your Sept. 7 Business Day article on a lawsuit brought against The Philadelphia Inquirer by Ralph Cipriano, a reporter for the paper: Mr. Cipriano is a talented writer, as you suggest. However, as I and other editors learned, his reporting on the Archdiocese of Philadelphia called for heightened scrutiny because of his passionate feelings about the subject. You failed to note that most of the factual information contained in an article Mr. Cipriano wrote for The National Catholic Reporter this year had already been published in The Inquirer.

Your article also perpetuates the notion — supported by only one on-the-record source, a journalist at an alternative newspaper that is almost always at odds with The Inquirer — that The Inquirer became "soft" in the early 1990's. As editor of The Inquirer from 1990 to 1997, I know that virtually all complaints — from sources, readers and subjects — were to the effect that the paper was hard, tough, unrelenting and aggressive.

Your article also mentions a \$34 million libel judgment against the paper in another case but fails to note that the verdict was reduced on appeal and was later settled out of court.

MAXWELL KING

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1998

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Affirmative Action Has Its Victims

To the Editor:

It is illuminating to note what Derek Bok and William G. Bowen in their study of race-conscious admissions at elite colleges (news article, Sept. 9) see as a "central question" in the controversy: the fate of white students whom the minority students displace. Would society have been better off if these students had attended instead of the black students?

When the question is posed this way, we are invited to view affirmative action in terms of a broad societal question: Whom do we, as a society, prefer to place in our elite universities? The deck has been stacked, and diversity is the only humane option.

Most opponents of affirmative action would never have framed the issue like this. They do not think in terms of groups and result-oriented societal goals. For them, the issue is better framed in terms of a more fundamental question: To what extent is it acceptable to substitute the pursuit of demographic diversity for an individualized evaluation of applicants?

Mr. Bok and Mr. Bowen view affirmative action in terms of black versus white, while its opponents view the issue in terms of race-conscious versus race-neutral.

ALEX ZUBATOV
Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 9, 1998

Do More for Students

To the Editor:

Your discussion of the Bowen-Bok study of affirmative action at elite colleges (news article, Sept. 9) overlooks the obvious. Elite schools like Princeton, Wellesley, Yale and Smith ration education while accumulating immense endowments.

These schools could easily afford to do more for the underprivileged while continuing to enroll students from the elite constituencies they were originally created to serve. Instead of paying lip service to affirmative action, these schools should use their vast resources to educate every promising student they can find, especially students from poor neighborhoods and circumstances that they have habitually ignored in the past.

JAMES F. MCMAHON 3D

Phoenix, Sept. 8, 1998

Preparatory Schools?

To the Editor:

William G. Bowen and Derek Bok admit that they were advocates of race-conscious admissions policies before they undertook their study (news article, Sept. 9). Such an admission calls for looking at their results with an eye for unintended bias.

The study notes that despite the fact that blacks who enter elite institutions do so with lower test scores and grades than those of whites and receive lower grades and graduate at a lower rate, "they earn advanced degrees at rates identical to those of their white classmates" and "are even slightly more likely than whites from the same institutions to obtain professional degrees in law, business and medicine." Of course they do; they are the portion that have survived through the college years.

Such an evaluation turns college into a mere admissions test for graduate school. It's a long, expensive and unfair test, since some white students who, like their black classmates, lack parents with connections, can be denied the opportunity to prove themselves in college, while some blacks with lower merit may be given that chance.

CHARLES KLUEFFEL
Bloomfield, N.J., Sept. 9, 1998

Issue Is Fairness

To the Editor:

The impact of race preference in admission to elite universities on those who are displaced because of their skin color is, as William G. Bowen and Derek Bok say, "the central question" (news article, Sept. 9). The University of Michigan is currently involved in litigation in which the issue is not the performance of preferred minority students or the desirability of a diverse entering class but the fairness of reviewing applicants of any race or color under a system in which such admission preferences are given.

The Bowen-Bok study says that eliminating admission preferences based on race "would only marginally help members of the majority." This is wrong. The heavy burden of race preference is not borne by some faceless majority but by individuals who would have been admitted if the color of their skin or their race had been different.

CARL COHEN

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 9, 1998

A Step Toward Health

To the Editor:

The idea of a "how to" book on the relatively simple act of walking does seem funny (Week in Review, Sept. 7), but the public health problem posed by our sedentary society does not. Coronary artery disease is the number one killer in this country.

Aerobic exercise has been shown to decrease blood pressure and alter cholesterol profiles in ways that not only prevent coronary artery disease but also contribute to its cure. Given the billions of dollars we spend each year to diagnose and treat heart disease, and the many lives lost despite these efforts, designing creative strategies to encourage regular exercise should be a priority.

NINA SIMMONS, M.D.

San Francisco, Sept. 9, 1998

JERUSALEM POST
In America
ROB HERBERT
Still Doesn't Get It
Clinton is apologizing because he has to

THE JERUSALEM POST

In America
BOB HERBERT

Still Doesn't Get It

David Maraniss, in his biography of Bill Clinton, "First in His Class," writes about an "intense relationship" that Mr. Clinton had with a young woman who had volunteered to work in his first campaign for public office. Mr. Clinton was running for Congress and the woman was a student at the University of Arkansas.

A campaign aide, quoted in the book, said, "The staff tried to ignore it as long as it didn't interfere with the campaign." But it did interfere, because Mr. Clinton was also intensely involved with Hillary Rodham.

Mr. Maraniss writes: "The tension at campaign headquarters increased considerably when Rodham arrived as people there tried to deal with the situation. Both women seemed on edge. The Arkansas girlfriend would ask people about Hillary: what she was like, and whether Clinton was going to marry her. When she was at headquarters, someone would sneak her out the back door if Rodham was spotted pulling into the driveway."

It was all there more than two decades ago at the very beginning of Bill Clinton's political journey: the thoughtlessness, the recklessness, the wanton use of friends and associates to cover up his ugly behavior, the willingness to jeopardize the hopes and dreams of people who were working for him and trusted him, the betrayal of those closest to him.

There is nothing new in Kenneth

Clinton is apologizing because he has to.

Starr's report, just confirmation in extreme and at times lurid detail of the type of person Mr. Clinton has always been.

In 1992, when he was running for President and people across the nation were investing their time, money and even their careers in him, he rewarded them with the Jennifer Flowers scandal. He carried his psychodrama onto national television when he went on "60 Minutes" and, with Mrs. Clinton at his side, called Ms. Flowers a liar.

He told Steve Kroft and 30 million viewers: "It was only when money came up, when the tabloid went down there offering people money to say that they had been involved with me, that she changed her story. There's a recession on, times are tough, and I think you can expect more and more of these stories as long as they're down there handing out money."

In other words, it was the economy, stupid. But even as he was denying that he had had a sexual relationship with Jennifer Flowers, Mr. Clinton was going out of his way on "60 Minutes" to convey to the public that he had learned a lesson, that he had matured and that his irresponsible behavior would not be a problem if he were elected President.

"I have absolutely leveled with the American people," he said.

In fact, his comments were about as level as the Himalayas. We now know that he was willing to risk everything, his family, his Presidency, the welfare of the nation, on a dangerous fling with a White House intern. For him, it must have been great fun. He got to play so many people for fools. He got to chat on the phone with Congressmen while engaging in sex. He got to play hide and seek with the Secret Service.

Very mature behavior.

Now the Clinton psychodrama has much of the Government paralyzed and the Democratic Party in a state of panic. But Mr. Clinton still doesn't get it. On Thursday he met with the members of his Cabinet, who had been duped and lied to like so many others. He went into his emotional routine and said he was oh-so-sorry, etc. He begged for forgiveness.

But he got upset when the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Donna Shalala, said that she was appalled by his behavior. Ms. Shalala complained that the President seemed to believe that pursuing his policies and programs was more important than providing moral leadership.

A story in The Washington Post said Mr. Clinton responded sharply to Ms. Shalala, rebuking her. My understanding is that his response was critical but not harsh. Either way, it's clear that Mr. Clinton has not learned the requisite lessons. He lied to Ms. Shalala months ago and sent her out to lie to the public, and now he's criticizing her.

The President is not sorry. He's apologizing because there's a gun at his head. He's not changing what he now describes as his sinful ways. He's trying to manipulate public opinion so he can survive to sin again. The psychodrama remains as king as he remains.

There are no surprises here. With Bill Clinton, it was ever thus.

Can Clinton Find The Road Back?



With the release of Kenneth Starr's report, President Clinton's fortunes may be at their lowest point yet, and the nation is openly asking whether he can ever recover, politically or personally. Here, various people give their views on how Mr. Clinton might make a comeback.

Mario M. Cuomo is the former Governor of New York.

First, President Clinton should make Senator Joseph Lieberman his point man. In his speech on the Senate floor, Mr. Lieberman criticized the President, but he also gave him a locus poenitentiae, a place for repentance under the law. The President should take advantage of that and say to the Senator: "You are the de facto leader of the forces of righteous indignation. You have said that you can save my Presidency. Show me the way. I will do anything I must to show that I am contrite." When he convinces the Senator that he is truly repentant, that will be the end of any punishment but censure.

Second, the President should show how the process is wrong. Kenneth Starr has dumped these papers on the jury, the American people, without any attempt to discriminate the good from the bad. It's not fair to ask the people to arrive at a conclusion when they haven't heard the other side.

Then the President and his aides should ask the people to consider the implications of an actual impeachment trial. Imagine what a trial is — a chance to examine and challenge

every piece of paper, and examine and cross-examine every witness, and that includes Monica Lewinsky. This could go on for months and months. Imagine that spectacle; no one will tolerate it. And if the public won't allow it, the politicians won't either.

Lyn Nofziger was an aide to President Ronald Reagan.

If President Clinton is to retain his Presidency, the first thing he must do is quit apologizing — right now. Any more is maudlin — if it isn't already — and shows a lack of sincerity. Second, he must insist that impeachment proceedings begin immediately, on the assumption that he can ride them out. This show of confidence would re-instate confidence in his followers. Third, he must try to lift himself and his Administration above partisan politics, since at this moment he is barely welcome in his own party anyway, and tend to the nation's business. Let's see if his famed ability to compartmentalize is still functioning.

Last, if he is cleared by the Senate, he must shed his bitterness as well as his sanctimonious airs and ways, and spend his last two years working to be President of all the people. It won't work, but it's worth a try.

Alan Brinkley is a history professor at Columbia University.

Other than salacious details, the Starr report appears to add very little to what most of us have known for months. What has changed is less our knowledge of the facts than the public's perception of them.

The challenge facing President Clinton, in the short term at least, is to change that perception yet again. His overdue acts of contrition of the

last few days may help, but they will not be enough. He needs to convince the public and the Congress that the private behavior described in the Starr report, tawdry and embarrassing as it is, remains fundamentally different from the abuses of official power that have traditionally been the grounds for impeachment of public officials.

Most Americans have dismissed these accusations as unworthy of their concern for nearly nine months. Mr. Clinton needs to remind them why they did so. But merely avoiding impeachment will not restore the moral and political authority the President has lost. He needs to remind the public why it voted for him in the first place — not for his person-

All right, Mr. President, here's what to do now....

al morality, which most Americans have always considered flawed, but for his intelligence, his empathy and his ability to articulate the concerns of ordinary citizens.

William F. Buckley Jr. is editor at large of National Review.

As a mechanical matter, President Clinton needs only to contrive not to be impeached and convicted. To reclaim the Presidency in the eyes of the public, he needs to do not much more than what he has been doing to

effect his high public approval. This will require continuing orchestration of the post-apology White House oratorio as well as adroit interventions by his courtiers and loyalists. They will take such advantages as can be taken from ambiguities, whether of witnesses or constitutional advantage or Magna Carta.

But to reclaim the Presidency in any comprehensive sense would require a change in Mr. Clinton's character. Can he do that? It's doubtful: his lapse wasn't an aberration, it was a systematic, deliberated violation, during 18 months, of elementary codes of professional and personal honor. When Abélard did it, it was possible to prevent its happening again. But here the reclaiming of the Presidency could be viewed only as the triumph of formalism, and of the nonjudgmental ethos of the 60's generation.

John F. Marszalek is a history professor at Mississippi State University and the author, most recently, of "The Petticoat Affair: Mannings, Mutiny, and Sex in Andrew Jackson's White House."

If Grover Cleveland were around, he could teach Bill Clinton a few things about comebacks. When he was running for President in 1884, a news report accused Cleveland of fathering an illegitimate child 10 years before. Although he was not sure he was the father, Cleveland dutifully accepted responsibility for the child.

His forthrightness made no difference. The campaign against him deteriorated, and his candidacy seemed doomed.

Yet Cleveland was elected Presi-

dent that November. Why? Less because of what he did than for what his opponent had done. That opponent, James G. Blaine, had been implicated in shady railroad deals. The nation, therefore, had to choose between a private sinner and a public one. In a close election, it chose Cleveland; his private failing appeared less troublesome than the seemingly open corruption of Blaine.

So what can Bill Clinton learn from Grover Cleveland? Accept complete responsibility for personal failures, be lucky enough to have enemies with their own shortcomings, and hold steadfast to your political agenda. After the initial shock is past, the American people are less interested in sexual transgressions than they are in public achievements.

Donald Trump is a real estate developer and the author of "Trump: The Art of the Comeback."

President Clinton has made every mistake in the book, starting with keeping his attorneys, who mishandled the Paula Jones case. Mr. Clinton's latest attempts to grovel and continuously apologize to anyone willing to listen are demeaning both to himself and his country. How many times does he have to say "I'm sorry?"

Because of all these mistakes, the President's only option is to leave his wife (before she leaves him), resign from office and go out and have a good time! That should help him get all of these women — Linda Tripp, Lucianne Goldberg, Monica Lewinsky and Paula Jones — out of his mind forever.

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

Pulp Nonfiction

WASHINGTON
The President must not lose his job. Not over this.

Certainly, Bill Clinton should be deeply ashamed of himself. He has given a bad name to adultery and lying. He has made wickedness seem pathetic, and that's truly a sin.

Kenneth Starr, all these years and all these millions later, has not delivered impeachable offenses. He has delivered a 445-page Harold Robbins novel.

If we are going to dump our President, it should be for something big and bold and black and original. Not for the most tired story ever told.

Middle-aged married man has affair with frisky and adoring young office girl. Man hints to girl he might be single again in three or four years. Man gets bored with girl and dumps her. Girl cries and rants and threatens, and tells 11 people what a creep he is.

The dialogue in this potboiler, compiled with sanctimonious, even voyeuristic relish by Reverend Starr, is so trite and bodice-ripping that it makes "Titanic" look profound.

Kenneth Starr as Harold Robbins.

In fact, Monica identified with Rose, the feisty, zaitig young heroine of "Titanic." Last January, the former intern wrote the President what she called "an embarrassing mushy note" inspired by the movie, asking her former boyfriend if they could have sex (the lying-down kind).

Despite the fact that it takes place in the most powerful spot on the planet, the romance does not sizzle.

Bill Clinton fancies himself another Jack Kennedy and invoked his idol's name last week to defend himself. But Kennedy was cool. His women were glamorous. The Rat Pack was good copy. He may have been just as immoral, but his carousing at least had style.

Mr. Clinton's escapades are just cheesy and depressing. The sex scenes are flat, repetitive, juvenile and cloying, taking place in the windowless hallway outside the Oval Office study or in the President's bathroom.

The props are uninspiring. Monica always pretends she's carrying papers to get into the Oval Office, and

she gives the President a frog figurine, a letter opener decorated with a frog and "Oy Vey! The Things They Say: A Guide to Jewish Wit."

Their meetings, often when the First Lady is traveling, are more needy than erotic.

Monica recalled, "I asked him why he doesn't ask me any questions about myself, and... is this just about sex... or do you have some interest in trying to get to know me as a person?"

By way of riposte, she said, the President laughed, said he cherished their time together and then "unzipped his pants and sort of exposed himself."

When she complained to the President that she had not had any hugs for months, he quipped, "Every day can't be sunshine."

Thankfully, Mr. Clinton grew tired of his little pizza girl. She sensed he was "putting up walls."

"This was another one of those occasions when I was babbling on about something," she said of their last rendezvous. "and he just kissed me, kind of to shut me up, I think."

He didn't call. He didn't write. She began to suspect she was being "strung along." Trapped in a stereotype, Monica became the raging, vengeful Glenn Close character in "Fatal Attraction."

"PLEASE DO NOT DO THIS TO ME," she wrote in a draft of a note to the President. "I feel disposable, used and insignificant."

She demanded a big job at the United Nations or in the business world in New York, as compensation for his ruining her life.

"I don't want to have to work for this position," she said. "I just want it to be given to me." She sent the President a "wish list" of jobs ("I am NOT someone's administrative/executive assistant") and enclosed an erotic postcard and her thoughts on education reform.

Now if the President was taking Monica's advice on education reform, that might be an impeachable offense.

She sent him a note that read: "I am not a moron. I know that what is going on in the world takes precedence... I need you right now not as president, but as a man. PLEASE be my friend."

Getting nervous over her fits, Mr. Clinton reminded her, "It's illegal to threaten the President."

This is the document on which the fate of the Republic has been hanging? These are not grounds for impeachment. These are grounds for divorce.

BY GILL MANN

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The stuff of pulpy romance

American — and world — attention has focused primarily on the tawdry sexual details surrounding the Clinton-Lewinsky affair. But it had its tender side too, writes Peter Baker



The Hug: There was an adolescent quality to the affair, from the cloak-and-dagger attempts to hide it to the sexual encounters that sound more like teenagers thrashing around in the back seats of their parents' cars.

Around 11 in the morning one spring Saturday last year, the telephone rang at Monica S. Lewinsky's Watergate apartment. It was President Clinton's personal secretary. Could Lewinsky come see him?

Lewinsky rushed to the White House, as she had every other time the call came over the last 18 months. Even a year later, she remembered in grand jury testimony what she wore: A straw hat with a hat pin Clinton had given her. She brought him gifts, too, a puzzle and a Banana Republic shirt.

But the president had bad news for her. Their affair, he said determinedly, was over. Although he had had hundreds of adulterous liaisons early in his marriage, he told her, he had been trying to be more faithful since turning 40.

Lewinsky burst into tears. In despair, afraid he wouldn't listen to her entreaties, she later wrote him a note: "Please do not do this to me. I feel disposable, used and insignificant."

Finally, after she threatened to tell her parents about their trysts, he agreed to see her again on the Fourth of July. Soothing and affectionate, he toyed with her hair and talked about whether things might change after he left office.

As Lewinsky left that day, she said later, "I just knew that he was in love with me."

While the nation's attention has focused primarily on the tawdry sexual details of their West Wing assignations, the relationship between the married president and the onetime intern depicted in independent counsel Kenneth W. Starr's impeachment report is more complex, punctuated by moments of tenderness and times of turmoil. It was a cycle of pursuit and resistance, punctuated by the president succumbing to desire despite better instincts.

As presented by prosecutors, this was a relationship between two often troubled people wrestling with insecurities and misgivings, long before public exposure hurled Clinton into the gravest political crisis any president has faced since Watergate.

THERE was something of an adolescent quality to the affair described in Starr's 453-page report, from the cloak-and-dagger attempts to hide it from presidential aides to the sexual encounters that sound more like teenagers thrashing around in the back seats of their parents' cars.

He gave away the first present he ever received from her, a matted poem he turned over to the National Archives. Twice he refused to give her a tour of the White House residence for fear of exposure. Once in the middle of telephone sex, he fell asleep.

As for her, she alternated between sending "mushy" love notes to yelling at him for not seeing her enough. During his 50th birthday celebration at Radio City Music Hall, she got close to him as he worked a rope-line and surreptitiously touched his crotch.

This was hardly the affair to remember — and yet no one will ever forget it. The public version is, by definition, an incomplete picture, told mostly through Lewinsky's grand jury testimony, since Clinton has declined to elaborate on his admission that they had an inappropriate physical relationship.

To the extent that he has challenged her account, the disputes focused mainly on details. The president in his August 17 grand jury testimony recalled fewer sexual episodes and said he thought they started later, after she was no longer an intern. He also insisted he never so much as touched her in any erogenous zone, an important point in the debate over whether he committed perjury.

BUT for now, unless he decides to tell more, this is Monica's story.

It began shortly after she got her White House internship in July 1995, with the help of a family friend and big-time Democratic benefactor, Walter S. Kaye. She would see the president at departure ceremonies as he left the White House or other events in the West Wing, trying to introduce herself, trying to make eye contact.

He seemed to notice her, and she told friends she sensed some chemistry. Then a budget fight with the Republican Congress shut down the government, and interns like Lewinsky were enlisted to virtually run the White House while regular employees were furloughed.

On the night of November 15, she was helping out in the West Wing office of Chief of Staff Leon E. Panetta, just a few steps from the Oval Office. Clinton came by for an aide's birthday party and Lewinsky flirted with him. At one point, when they were alone, she lifted her jacket to show him the straps of her thong underwear.

Later in the evening, she was heading to a restroom when she passed the office of senior adviser George Stephanopoulos. Inside was the president, and he was alone. He invited her in and she confessed to harboring a crush on him. Clinton laughed and took her through a side door, through his dining room and into the hallway adjoining the pri-

vate study attached to the Oval Office, where they talked briefly. He asked if he could kiss her. She said yes. And he did.

A couple of hours later, he found her again and suggested they meet again in Stephanopoulos's office in a few minutes. Again they headed into the private study, where the lights were off, and this time they began fumbling around and she performed oral sex on him — even as he took calls from two members of Congress.

EVEN at the time Clinton knew this was risky territory. He tugged on the pink intern pass hanging around the 22-year-old's neck and said this could be a problem.

With the shutdown continuing, Clinton and Lewinsky got together again just two days later, after she and other aides ordered pizza. Clinton ran into her and told her to bring him some slices. A few minutes later, the door to the Oval Office opened.

"Sir," personal secretary Betty Currie told the president, "the girl's here with the pizza." Clinton retreated to the study with Lewinsky, leaving the door slightly ajar, as he would each subsequent time — both to hear if someone approached, he said, and to make it seem as if there was nothing to hide in case someone did.

"We would tell jokes. We would talk about our childhoods... about current events. I was always giving him my stupid ideas..."

Eventually, though, the government reopened and Lewinsky lost the cherished access to the West Wing. She never heard from Clinton, even though she had given him her name and telephone number, and she feared that perhaps he had a girlfriend on staff who was now back from being furloughed.

Then, on New Year's Eve, she came across the president again. When he called her "kiddo," she assumed he must have forgotten her name. Clinton assured her he did remember.

A WEEK later, Clinton called Lewinsky at home for the first time, and they arranged another rendezvous. By now they had come up with a cover story — she would carry a folder and tell anyone who asked that she was delivering papers. A couple of weeks later, they met again.

"I asked him why he doesn't ask me any questions about myself and... 'Is this just about sex... or do you have some interest in trying to get to know me as a person?'" Lewinsky recalled.

Clinton replied that he "cherishes the time that he had with me." But it was not until February 4, after their sixth sexual encounter, that they had their first extended personal conversation.

They talked for 45 minutes and, whether it was true or not, she began to sense that he might really care. That there might be something more than instant gratification Clinton was looking for.

Soon they were regularly talking

on the phone, growing closer. All told, they had perhaps 50 phone conversations. During about a third of them, Lewinsky recalled, they talked dirty to arouse each other. But they also talked like friends. She even ventured to offer her opinions on public policy to the president.

"We would tell jokes," Lewinsky testified. "We would talk about our childhoods. Talk about current events. I was always giving him my stupid ideas about what I thought should be done in the administration... different views on things."

Clinton, though, was nursing doubts. He did not feel right about their relationship, and on President's Day, February 19, summoned her to the Oval Office and called off their affair.

The breakup didn't last long. Soon he began calling again.

ALL of this had not gone unnoticed. Currie, other aides and Secret Service officers suspected what was going on, according to the testimony Starr collected in painstaking detail during the last eight months.

Evelyn S. Lieberman, then the deputy White House chief of staff and a friend of the first lady, had chided Lewinsky for showing up near the Oval Office. After a Secret Service officer complained, Lieberman testified, "I decided to get rid of her," and had her escorted to a job at the Pentagon.

Distraught at the development, a sobbing Lewinsky told Clinton by telephone about the transfer on Easter Sunday and asked to come see him. In the Oval Office later, she believed he was upset at her departure.

"Why do they have to take you away from me?" she recalled him saying. "I trust you." He promised to bring her back after the election, and soon they began fooling around again.

This time, he took a call from political adviser Dick Morris while she performed oral sex on him. Morris was in Paris at the time and they were consulting about campaign advertisements.

That was their last sexual encounter in 1996. Clinton, after all, was busy barnstorming the country seeking reelection, and Lewinsky was bidding her time unhappily at the Pentagon. Still, they talked.

In September, they argued on the telephone when she told him she wanted to have intercourse with him and he refused.

But the election did not bring the relief she expected. Clinton won handily, but Lewinsky's hoped-for White House job didn't materialize.

FINALLY, in early 1997, they began seeing each other again.

On February 28, after Clinton taped his weekly radio address, they got together for their first sexual encounter in nearly a year — and, although they did not know at the time, their most fateful. Lewinsky showed up for the radio address wearing a navy blue dress she had bought at the Gap.

Clinton gave her belated Christmas gifts, including a special edition of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*. As they began engaging in sex, Clinton said "he didn't want to get addicted to me and he didn't want me to get addicted to him," Lewinsky recalled.

But he left a permanent legacy on the dress that would later give Starr a DNA match.

The president said later that he was pained after their encounter. He had vowed not to resume their sexual activities, but gave in anyway. "I was sick after it was over," he testified. "I never should have start-

ed it, and I certainly shouldn't have started it back after I resolved not to in 1996."

Yet they got together for sex one last time, according to Lewinsky, on March 29, not long after Clinton returned from his Helsinki summit with Russian President Boris Yeltsin and while Hillary Clinton was in Africa. Clinton was on crutches from a knee injury. Lewinsky wore no underwear.

After that, Clinton stood firm in his resistance to any more liaisons with Lewinsky. On May 24, the president called Lewinsky to the White House and broke off their relationship again, but told her he thought she was great and wanted to stay friends.

Lewinsky still wanted a job and Clinton assigned an aide to look into it, but it seemed to lead nowhere. On July 3, Lewinsky wrote a "peevish letter" saying if she did not return to the White House, she would "need to explain to my parents exactly why that wasn't happening."

Although at times it seemed that Lewinsky treated Clinton more like an errand boy than the nation's chief executive, she was about to be reminded of who exactly she had been making demands on.

Clinton saw her the next day, and

He gave her Christmas gifts, including a blanket, a marble bear's head and joke sunglasses... [but] his secretary Betty Currie showed up later that day to take possession of them

lectured her that "it's illegal to threaten the president of the United States." Lewinsky began to cry and so he comforted her, stroking her arm, kissing her neck. He told her he wished he had more time for her, and she suggested perhaps he would — in three years after leaving the White House.

"I don't know, I might be alone in three years," she recalled him

replying.

She left that day "emotionally stunned," taking that to mean he might leave his wife and marry her once his presidency was over.

But it was not to be. They met several more times through 1997, but he stuck to his resolution not to continue a sexual affair, resisting whenever she tried to initiate sex, at most just kissing her.

On November 13, after days of trying to get hold of him, she visited again, but only after being kept waiting in the rain. While in the study, Lewinsky noticed several presents she had given him. When he came in, she tried again to interest him in oral sex, but he said he had to go to a state dinner.

THROUGH much of this period, Lewinsky swung wildly from resentful anger to lovesick hope for the future.

The president often appeared angry. They fought on the telephone late at night and he told her that if he had known what she was really like he never would have gotten involved with her.

She wrote him a letter that concluded, "I knew it would hurt to say goodbye to you. I just never thought it would have to be on paper. Take care."

But she did not want to say goodbye. On December 6 she went to the White House to deliver the letter along with several gifts — not knowing that just the day before, Paula Jones's lawyers had faxed a witness list to Clinton's lawyers with her name on it.

Lewinsky waited for 40 minutes and finally was told by a Secret Service officer that Eleanor Mondale was in the White House. Lewinsky erupted. He was meeting with another woman? She stormed off and called Currie to berate her. Eventually Clinton told her by phone it was none of her business, but invited her back to the White House anyway.

The next time they met was the last. That was the infamous December 28 meeting, when he gave her several Christmas gifts, including a blanket, a marble bear's head and joke sunglasses. After discussing the Jones subpoena for gifts, however, Currie showed up later that day at the Watergate to take possession of them.

The last phone call was on January 5, just before Lewinsky would sign an affidavit denying any sexual relationship with Clinton. She had written him a love note inspired by the movie *Thelma*, telling him she wanted to have intercourse just once. He told her she should not put that in writing.

"I never expected to fall in love with the president," she would say later. "I was surprised that I did."

(Washington Post)

Dear Jonny...

He was just a beggar. When he died, he was just one less beggar on the streets of Jerusalem.

When he was pulled lifeless out of the excavation pit, a psychotic mental patient who may have leapt to his death, society shrugged: Who cares?

"Dear Jonny," his mourning father wrote, in a eulogic letter his son would never read, "I cannot tell you how proud I am of you, my first-born and very loving son. I know that you are no longer fighting the horrible demons that have been tormenting you for the past 10 years."

Just some anonymous street bum.

Two hundred people attended a memorial service for him in New York.

Hundreds more laid him to rest on the Mount of Olives. Innumerable Jerusalemites he touched with his extraordinary

He devoted himself to charity. He was a writer, a philosopher. He loved theater, literature, sports. Curiously, he is remembered as both a stand-up comedian and a holy man.

He breathed the spirit of Judaism, but like a fire-breathing dragon; infectiously he won over the wide-eyed young yeshiva bochers, as well as the wizened shopkeepers where he plied his trade.

Schizophrenic, manic-depressive, seized by an auto-messianic complex, he could easily have been ignored as a lunatic, but he engendered wonderment: odd, yet awed.

"So, Jonny, 12 years after your graduation from Edison High in New Jersey, where you were class president, hunchroom comedian and tennis star — before those neurotransmitters in your brain went berserk in your freshman year at NYU — you were once again vibrant, hopeful.

Not Page One



Sam Orbaum

He was mad, yes, mad about people. We are more comfortable with hatred than with Jonny's kind of love

generosity, love, holiness, humor, still honor him a year after his death at the age of 40.

He was known here as Yoni. He was known where Jerusalemites milled, where he could scrounge their loose change.

"You were a star in an honored Jewish profession by collecting money for the poorest of the Orthodox community for 10 hours a day at the Jerusalem Central Bus Station, and then distributed it all without ever keeping a shekel for yourself. Always with a smile, and the most penetrating, sincere laugh that even Philip Roth commemorated in one of his novels when you had your chance meeting at the Western Wall."

Yoni once stripped naked at the Wall, overwhelmed by the devil within him.

And there are dark recriminations of a devil without, a rabbi who mesmerized, manipulated and abused him for 10 years, reportedly keeping the money Yoni collected.

There was taped testimony from Yoni himself, and hushed talk among his closer friends. They eventually tried to exorcise Yoni from his malevolent mentor, but it was a sorry mismatch: a bunch of loopy, maladjusted sociopaths up against the religious establishment. They claimed victory, though, when the rabbi was forbidden to see Yoni. "I can't tell you how much I will miss the pleasure of having you on my arm, walking the streets of Jerusalem, having every shopkeeper, Jew or Arab, tell me how blessed I am to have a son as generous as you."

He was a startling character from the time he came to Israel in 1986. He liked hugging his fellow man — Jew and Arab — kissing, blessing, touching strangers. He was mad, yes, mad about people. They shrank from him, because such unabashed, unrestrained love for humanity is, well, nutty.

We are more comfortable with hatred than with Jonny's kind of love.

"Your goodness and love were incredible, but most of all, my son, your spirit and good humor were indomitable."

"Thank you for being my greatest role model."

Doomed to the agonies of his incurable madness, Yoni spread joy vastly.

Through his scraggly beard a crackling humor shone. He radiated an almost-biblical aura of goodness — and greatness. The only thing he kept to himself were the screaming demons.

I saw him once or twice; we all have, anyone who's been through the bus station, the Old City, downtown. He was just a beggar.

"Thank you, Jonny, for teaching me tolerance toward all people, Orthodox Jews, Arabs... you were kind to all of them. I have learned to accept human frailties. You have made me a more religious man without formal religion."

"Today I will announce on the West Side of New York that I am establishing the Jonathan Morris Arts and Theater Foundation for Peace, in your hometowns of Jerusalem and New York, so that Jews, Palestinians, Jordanians, Syrians and Egyptians will work and perform together. And hopefully, when they work out their anger, hate and love on stage, an understanding will grow to move the political leaders to follow the Jonny Morris credo of tolerance, humility, love and faith."

Jonny helped the needy until he became the neediest of all. He was institutionalized at the Kfar Shaul Psychiatric Hospital.

At dawn, one day last summer, he slipped out of his open ward. The voices started up again, so it seems, commanding Jonny to destroy himself.

The voices, the demons, were more omnipotent than God.

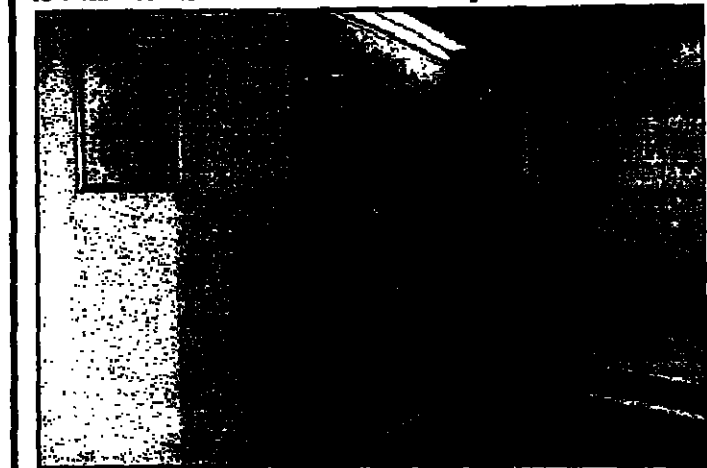
"Love you, see you soon. I want to discuss with you where to put your plaque, so that I can visit you often and get your opinion on matters."

We forget that beggars have daddies too.

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Micky Stern, IDF Spokesman's Office

Right to left: LIBI Fund Chairman, Gen. (Res.) Danny Matt, and Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Shaul Mofaz

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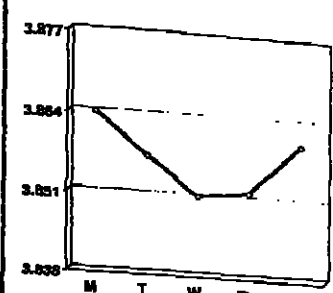
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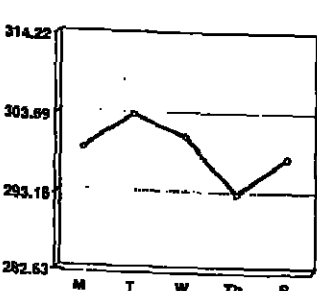
MARKETS

in brief

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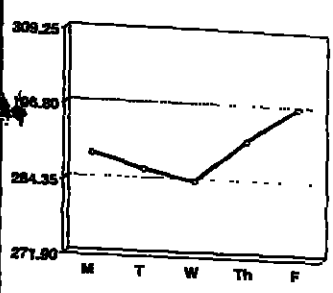


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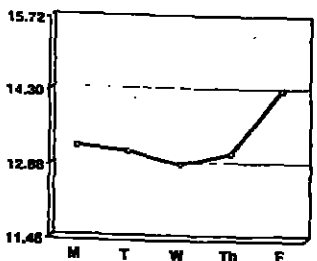
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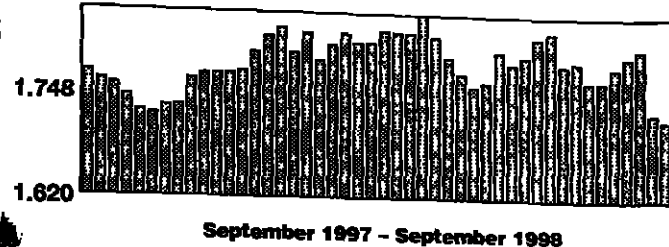


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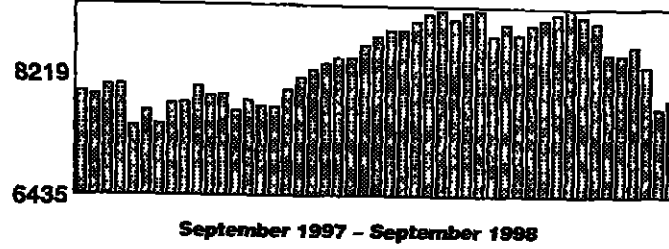
\$ per barrel of Brent crude



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El Al Jan.-June loss down 75%

El Al yesterday reported that it lowered its net loss for the first six months of the year by \$15.5 million to \$5.7m. while revenues rose 1.4 percent to \$565m.

In a statement, the state-owned airline said that it has been losing money in the first half of each year since 1992. The loss for the first six months of 1998 is, however, the lowest posted during the last six years. El Al attributed the improvement to a decrease in costs. The airline said that during the first half of 1998 the number of tourists coming to Israel continued to decline, while the number of Israelis going abroad continued rising. Despite that, the number of passengers using El Al's services remained stable.

Jerusalem Post Staff

Clal sells 2 subsidiaries for NIS 80m.

Clal Industries and Investments yesterday announced that it has completed the sale of two of its subsidiaries as part of the company's strategic plan. In the first transaction, Clal sold its holdings in Bio Dar to a subsidiary of chemical manufacturer Makhteshim-Agan Industries for NIS 22 million. The deal concludes Clal's divestment from the chemical-generic industry.

In a separate announcement, Israel's second-largest holding company said its Clalcom subsidiary has sold to ECI Telecom its 80 percent stake in the IP Telephony development and manufacturing division of NKO for \$15m. The company said that the move is in line with its strategy of turning Clalcom from an investment company to a holding company.

Dan Gerstenfeld

Zisser, Papouchado open 2nd Hungary mall

Europe Israel and Red Sea Hotel yesterday announced the opening of a new shopping mall in the city of Győr in Hungary at an investment of \$16 million. The companies said they hope that the mall would generate an annual income of some \$3.5m. Europe Israel, which is controlled by entrepreneur Morti Zisser and Red Sea Hotels, which is controlled by Eli Papouchado, plan to open two new shopping centers in Hungary in the next 12 months. The two companies already have one shopping complex in the outskirts of Budapest.

Dan Gerstenfeld

Elscint components sold for \$375m.

Jerusalem Post Staff

Elbit Medical Systems' subsidiary Elscint will sell most of its medical diagnostic imaging business to several buyers for an aggregate \$375 million in cash, the company announced yesterday.

The deals' total is equal to more than 2.5 times the NYSE-traded company's market value.

Elscint said that it will sell its entire computed tomography division (CTD) to Picker International, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the UK-based General Electric Company, which is not related to the US-based GE, for \$275 million.

According to the terms of the deal, Picker will acquire all of Elscint's CT division

business.

The company said that it plans to maintain Elscint's research and development, production, manufacturing, sales and service operations worldwide.

Elscint will retain its manufacturing facilities in Israel and will be supplying sub-assemblies for the businesses acquired by Picker.

Cary J. Nolan, president and CEO of Picker International, said that following the deal Picker will dramatically increase its CT presence in several strategic global markets.

In a separate announcement, Elbit said that Elscint has agreed in principle to sell its nuclear medicine and magnetic resonance medical imaging businesses to US-based General Electric Medical Systems for \$100m.

Jeffrey R. Immelt, GE Medical Systems

president and CEO, said the acquisition enables GE to better serve the world's medical care givers and their patients. Under the terms of the deal, GE will acquire all of Elscint's sales and service capabilities and certain design and manufacturing capabilities of the magnetic resonance imaging business.

The two companies plan to continue their joint venture, ELGEMS, which was formed in 1997 to design and manufacture nuclear imaging products. The operations acquired by GE include facilities in Israel, the US and England.

The companies said that when the transaction is complete, GE and ELGEMS will have more than 250 medical imaging employees in Israel in the areas of ultrasound, nuclear medicine and MR.



Russians hoard drugs

Weekend shoppers buy medicine at No. 1 Pharmacy in the center of Moscow. While the Duma confirmed the appointment of Yegor Gerasimov as Russia's new prime minister, Muscovites were stocking up on medicine in fear of rising prices and a possible imposition of barriers on a host of imports.

(AP)

Internet fuels financial markets

BUERGENSTOCK, Switzerland, (Reuters) - The Internet will be the driving force for the financial markets of tomorrow by funneling huge sums of money from increasingly sophisticated private investors, industry officials say.

Individuals and small institutional investors already are transacting billions of dollars worth of business on the Internet every day, and the volume is bound to rise, officials attending the annual Buergenstock derivatives conference said.

"The next direction is obvious. The next direction is that most transactions are going to come through the Web. Most transactions worldwide will come through the Web," said John Wall, president of NASDAQ interna-

tional.

NASDAQ, the electronic stock exchange launched in 1971, was getting around 22 percent of its orders via the Internet at the end of 1997, he said.

"That is 150 million shares of transactions coming to us right out of the Web. That is about a \$4 billion business and it is growing dramatically," Wall said, estimating that the volume had doubled to around \$8b. a day since then.

"The transactional interest is coming from individuals as well as small institutions, where they are able to control transactions, because the ability is right in front of them in their PC.... That is the driving force that you are going to see."

Antoinette Hunziker, chief exec-

utive of the Swiss Exchange, said this growing client group would put pressure on traditional financial intermediaries like banks.

"The consequences are that banks will not in the long run earn the same amount of commissions. This means that there is cost pressure and the exchanges have to produce absolutely efficiently and at low cost. That is the impact on the exchanges," she said.

Gerrit de Marez Oyens, secretary general of the Federation Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs (FIBV) exchange association, noted the Internet has traditionally been a tool for seeking information.

"The change will be from searching to bringing liquidity to the market," he said, holding out

the vision of "matching machines" that automatically execute investors' trades.

Investors already can deal up to 5,000 shares for \$9 a trade, Wall noted. This has made the cost of executing trades a commodity that banks ignore at their peril.

Key to that effort, he said, is to

"get a tax system that works."

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Koor sells Galilee Fruits to Investment in Industry

By DAN GERSTENFELD

Koor Industries yesterday said it signed an agreement to sell all of its holdings in Galilee Fruits and Galilee Fruits Marketing to Investment in Industry.

In a statement to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, the company said that following the deal, which is expected to be completed within 30 days, it will stop acting as a guarantor for the two companies' debt, some NIS 68 million.

The move is in line with Koor's strategic plan of focusing on its core business and selling other holdings. The company has already sold Hod Lavan and Solam.

Meanwhile Reuters yesterday reported, citing a source close to Koor, that the company intends to sell Middle East Tube Co., with Avrot being the preferred candidate to buy it.

Koor said that it following the sale of its holdings in Galilee Fruits, it will write a NIS 2m. loss

in the third quarter. The company has already written a provision of NIS 35m. in the second quarter for this purpose.

Investment in Industry is a subsidiary of British group R.J.B.

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No grand opening for Oilers

NASHVILLE (AP) — It was supposed to be the Tennessee Oilers' grand opening in Nashville yesterday. Someone forgot to tell Ryan Leaf and the San Diego Chargers.

Leaf set up the Chargers' only touchdown with a 20-yard scramble, and John Carney kicked two field goals as the Chargers (2-0) beat the Oilers 13-7 in their first regular-season game in their new hometown.

Not even a sellout crowd of 41,089 at Vanderbilt Stadium could lift the Oilers (1-1).

Falcons 17, Eagles 12

The Atlanta Falcons find themselves in a strange place. So do the Philadelphia Eagles.

Rebounding from a dismal first half, Atlanta scored on its first two possessions of the third quarter and held on for victory over Philadelphia, putting the Falcons at 2-0 for the first time since 1986.

Chris Chandler threw a 19-yard touchdown pass to Brian Kozlowski and Jamal Anderson added a 1-yard scoring run.

Steelers 17, Bears 12

The Chicago Bears should have known that Jerome Bettis wouldn't have two bad games in a row.

Bettis bounced back from his worst game with host Pittsburgh, running for 131 yards and a touchdown to lead the Steelers over the Bears 17-12.

The Bears (0-2), 24-23 losers to Jacksonville last week when they couldn't score from the 1-yard line with four minutes left, again had a chance to win in the fourth quarter.

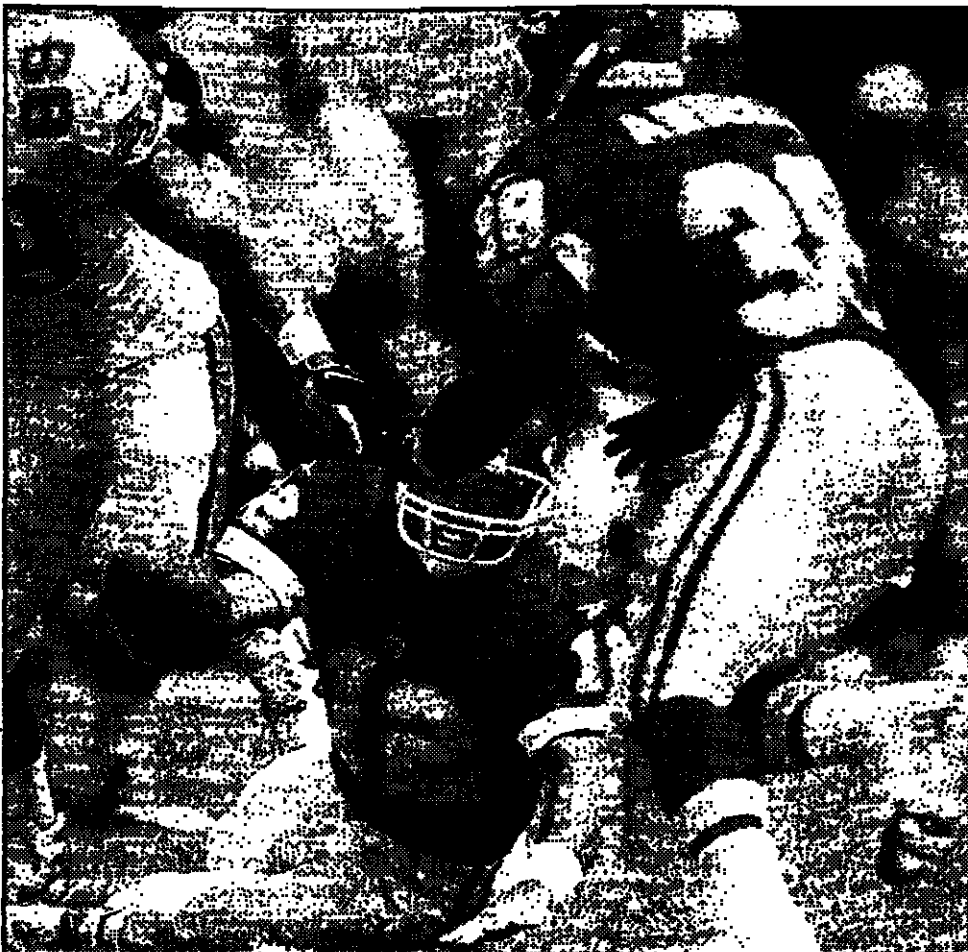
But Camell Lake intercepted Erik Kramer's pass on third-and-10 from the Steelers' 16 with 44 seconds left to halt what could have been a game-winning drive.

Chicago wasted rookie Curtis Enis' 94-yard game — he has 171 yards in two games despite missing most of training camp — and an excellent start by a much-maligned defense that gave up a team-record 421 points last season but forced the Steelers to punt on their first four possessions.

Ravens 24, Jets 10

Rod Woodson, an old pro accustomed to making big plays, and Jermaine Lewis, a youngster just starting to earn a reputation, lifted the Baltimore Ravens past the New York Jets 24-10.

Woodson had two interceptions, returning the



Kansas City's quarterback, Rich Gannon (12) trips and falls at the line of scrimmage and attempts to dump the ball off to fullback Kumble Anders (38).

second 60 yards for the clinching touchdown. Much earlier, Lewis went 69 yards on a punt run-back to give Baltimore (1-1) the lead.

Packers 23, Buccaneers 15
Reggie White was in vintage form at Green Bay's Lambeau Field.

The 36-year-old defensive end got three sacks

and led a pass rush that harassed Trent Duffer all day as the Green Bay Packers beat Tampa Bay 23-15 for their 29th consecutive home victory, including four playoffs.

Duffer was sacked six times, losing the ball on three of them, as the Packers (2-0) put the Bucs (0-2) in an early hole in the NFC Central.

Rangers arrive for UEFA Cup clash with Betar

By ORN LEVY

Glasgow Rangers soccer club arrived in Israel yesterday ahead of their UEFA Cup clash with Betar Jerusalem tomorrow.

A sellout crowd of some 20,000 is expected for the game which should see the stadium, with its new northern grandstand, full for the first time.

There was some bad news for Betar yesterday when Hungarian midfielder Stefan Salloi was suspended from training by coach Dror Kashtan after a disagreement between the two men.

Salloi is apparently unhappy with his current playing role in the middle of the park and feels he should be positioned further up front.

Betar can, however, draw some confidence from their 4-2 demolition of 10-man Maccabi Haifa on Saturday, although it is unlikely the will be given as much space in front of the Rangers goal by the Glaswegian defense.

Rangers are due to hold two training sessions today, one this morning and another in the evening at 6 p.m. — the time of the match.

The Scots will not be able to field Dutch defender Arthur Numan, who is injured.

Hingis completes doubles Grand Slam

NEW YORK (Reuters) — A day after surrendering her US Open singles title to Lindsay Davenport, Martina Hingis turned the tables on the American by claiming the women's doubles crown yesterday.

The top-seeded duo of Hingis and Jana Novotna defeated second seeds Lindsay Davenport and Natasha Zvereva 6-3 6-3, completing a rare Grand Slam doubles sweep for Hingis.

"Even though I lost the singles yesterday ... I still was pretty pumped to come out here today," said Hingis, who fell 6-3 7-5 to Davenport in Saturday's singles final.

Hingis splits a \$320,000 winner's check with the 29-year-old Novotna.

"We had a wonderful time playing together this year," Novotna, who won the 1997 US Open doubles title with Davenport on her side, said during the awards ceremony.

"I was really pleased to see her come out today after such a tough loss yesterday still smiling," Novotna said of her young partner.

The 17-year-old Swiss world No. 1 in singles and doubles claimed the Australian Open doubles title with

Croatian teen Mirjana Lucic before scooping up the French Open, Wimbledon and US Open doubles crowns with Novotna.

Hingis, who successfully defended her Australian Open singles title this year, is only the fourth player ever to sweep the four major women's doubles titles in one year.

Hingis's namesake, Martina Navratilova, and Pam Shriver won the doubles slam in 1984 and Brazilian Maria Bueno won the four major doubles titles with two different partners in 1960.

Despite feeling dejected after losing Saturday's singles final, Hingis said she found a way to get psyched up for the consolation prize.

"I was kind of making history for myself today," she said.

"When you win a Grand Slam in doubles it's still nice, you have a nice trip back home." For Davenport and Zvereva it was a Grand Slam runners-up sweep as the pair fell in the final stage of each of the four trophies.

"Today we gave it our best, but Martina and Jana were just too good," said Davenport, who adds her half of the \$160,000 runners-up check to her \$700,000 singles prize.

Santoro out of French Davis Cup team

By HEATHER CHAIT

The French team for the Davis Cup tie against Israel in Ramat Hasharon next weekend will be without their No. 2 player, Fabrice Santoro.

The absence of Santoro, based on a fall-out with captain Yannick Noah, continues the string of good fortune that has brought Israel now to the brink of qualifying for the 1999 World Group.

Two years ago, Morocco's King Hassan forbade his team from playing on Israeli soil, citing "security reasons," and earlier this year a depleted Austrian team, lacking Thomas Muster and Gilbert Schaller, lost 4-1 to their Israeli hosts.

Capricious as Davis Cup ten-

nis is, France are still highly favored to win this tie, fielding Cedric Pioline (18 in the ATP Tour rankings), Nicolas Pietrangeli (39), Guillaume Raoux (41), Jerome Golmard (58) and Sebastian Grozian (95). Israel has no player ranked among the world's top 100.

Alongside captain Noah, who yesterday announced that the upcoming tie will be his last as captain, will be Patrick Hagelauer as coach.

Guy Forget will be visiting Israel with the squad as a guest of the French Tennis Association.

French interest in the tie is keen and TV channel France 3 will be transmitting the matches live from the Caspita Stadium.

Ricard double the perfect tonic for 'Boro

LONDON (Reuters) — Paul Gascoigne made a winning return to Tottenham Hotspur yesterday as his Middlesbrough side romped to a 3-0 victory in their English premier league encounter at White Hart Lane.

Two first-half goals from Middlesbrough's Colombian international Hamilton Ricard and a late effort from Vladimir Kinder ended managerless Tottenham's recent mini-revival.

Gascoigne, who spent four seasons with Tottenham from 1988 to 1992, was given a generous reception by the home crowd and he and Andy Townsend controlled the mid-field area.

The victory lifted 'Boro to sixth place on eight points.

Ricard's first goal came after 25 minutes. The Colombian turned Colin Calderwood, slipped the ball to Danish strike partner Mikkel Beck and raced on to the return before firing low past Espen Baardsen in the Tottenham goal.

Ricard and Beck combined in similar fashion for the second after 32 minutes. Ricard flicked a throw-in to Beck who headed the ball across the edge of the penalty area and the Colombian outpaced Calderwood to lash the bouncing ball into the net.

Tottenham, who parted company with Swiss manager Christian Gross

a week ago, had won their last two games, but their best effort in a sorry first-half performance was a David Ginola free kick comfortably saved by 'Boro goalkeeper Mark Schwarzer.

Middlesbrough continued to create better chances after the break and Beck twice tested Baardsen with excellent shots from distance.

Slovakian Kinder, who replaced Gascoigne five minutes from time, made it 3-0 after 87 minutes with a swerving shot that surprised the otherwise outstanding Baardsen, who could only fumble it into the net.

The closest Tottenham came to scoring was an injury time header from substitute Chris Armstrong which hit the post.

Premier League	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aston Villa	5	1	1	3	7	10	4
Liverpool	5	3	1	1	9	4	10
Leeds United	5	2	3	0	5	1	9
Derby County	5	2	3	0	4	2	9
Man Utd	4	2	2	0	8	3	8
Middlesbrough	5	2	2	1	6	4	8
Wimbledon	5	2	2	1	8	7	8
Arsenal	5	2	2	1	8	5	8
Sheff Wed	5	2	0	3	6	3	6
Notts Forest	5	2	0	3	5	7	6
Tottenham	5	2	2	1	4	10	6
Charlton	5	2	2	1	6	6	6
Newcastle	5	1	2	2	6	6	5
Leicester	5	1	2	2	5	5	5
Chelsea	4	1	2	2	4	4	5
Everton	5	1	2	2	5	6	4
Blackburn	5	1	1	3	5	6	4
Coventry	5	1	1	3	2	6	4
Southampton	5	0	1	4	2	18	0

Akram keeps Lancs on track for treble

LONDON (Reuters) — A brilliant all-round performance by Pakistan's Wasim Akram kept Lancashire's treble hopes alive yesterday.

Akram scored 155, his English county championship best, then took five for 66 as Lancashire thrashed Nottinghamshire by 289 runs in their penultimate match.

The victory put them third in the table, two points behind Surrey and 11 behind Leicestershire.

Surrey host Leicestershire in their final game. If it is drawn, Lancashire could win the title outright for the first time since 1934 by beating Hampshire.

They have already clinched two one-day competitions, the NatWest Trophy and the league.

Akram's century left Nottinghamshire with a 461 target.

They fell for only 171.

The talented Pakistani is relinquishing the Lancashire captaincy next season and will be replaced as the county's overseas player by Sri Lankan spinner Muralitharan.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP	P	W	D	L	Pts
Leicestershire	16	10	0	6	43
Surrey	16	10	4	2	38
Lancashire	16	10	1	5	34
Yorkshire	16	8	3	5	29
Gloucestershire	16	10	1	5	20
Hampshire	16	6	4	6	27
Sussex	16	6	4	6	27
Somerset	16	6	4	6	27
Warwickshire	16	5	8	3	25
Kent	16	5	4	7	16
Derbyshire	16	5	4	7	24
Gloucestershire	16	4	6	7	25
Worcestershire	16	4	6	7	25
Durham	16	4	5	7	21
Notts	16	3	9	4	19
Middlesex	16	2	8	6	28
Northants	16	3	5	8	24
Essex	16	3	5	8	24

Note: Northants were deducted 25 points

BASKETBALL

Continued from Page 24

Mac Ra'ana 83, Hap. Holon 66

Holon's efforts to put together a patchwork squad failed to provide an answer in Ra'ana as last year's runner-up to Maccabi Tel Aviv in the regular season scored an easy opening night victory.

In other news, the NBA, for the first time in its history, on Thursday called off a game because of a labor dispute. The October 12 exhibition between the Miami Heat and Maccabi Tel Aviv was called off because of the lockout imposed by NBA owners.

The game had been scheduled for October 12, 1999 in Tel Aviv.

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doubles
Grand Slam**

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Sports Editors
Joe Hoffman & Ori Lewis

Sosa joins McGwire at 62

CHICAGO (Reuters) - After going six days without a home run, Chicago Cubs' slugger Sammy Sosa yesterday crushed his fourth in three games and second of the day, becoming the second player in a week to eclipse Roger Maris' 37-year-old single-season record of 61 homers in a season.

Sosa ripped a 2-1 pitch from Milwaukee reliever Eric Plunk over the left-center field wall and onto Waveland Avenue, triggering a mad scramble for the historic souvenir.

The homer was Sosa's 10th against Milwaukee this season, his most against any opponent.

Earlier, Sosa became only the third player ever to hit 61 homers, moving past Babe Ruth, tying Roger Maris, when he connected yesterday off Bronswell Patrick.

Sosa, who hit his 60th Saturday, sent an 0-1 pitch 480 feet into the street behind the left-field fence at Wrigley Field in the fifth inning.

Fans raced after the ball as it went down the street. Sosa, meanwhile, rounded the bases pumping his fists as a sellout crowd at Wrigley began stamping its feet and shouting "Sam-mee, Sam-mee."

Once he reached home plate, Sosa got a 15-second embrace from teammate Mark Grace. Sosa went into the corner of the dugout hugging his teammates along the



Sammy Sosa watches as his 61st home run heads towards the wall at Wrigley Field yesterday. (Reuters)

way and then turned to TV cameras and made his trademark salute - thumping his heart, blowing kisses and making a "V" sign. He then tipped the words: "I love you, mama," to a TV camera.

The game was being broadcast live back to the Dominican

Republic, Sosa's homeland.

Sosa finally emerged from the dugout for a curtain call, tipping his helmet toward his faithful following in right field and waving to all sides of the ball park.

The ball was retrieved by John Witt of Dixon, Illinois, who

stuffed it in his pocket and promised to negotiate with Sosa after the game. Witt was sitting in a van off Kenmore Avenue outside the stadium, watching the game on a small TV when he saw Sosa swing. The ball bounced a couple of times and landed at his feet.

Hap. J'lem buries Ramat Gan, 89-68

By ARYEH DEAN COHEN

The H. Waldman Era began with a bang for Hapoel Jerusalem last night, as the former University of Las Vegas point-guard celebrated taking over the club's helm from Adi Gordon by leading his teammates to an 89-68 road victory over Maccabi Ramat Gan in the season opener.

Elsewhere in league openers last night, Maccabi Tel Aviv held off Bnei Herzliya 73-62, Maccabi Haifa celebrated its return to the league with an 81-67 road win over Hapoel Tel Aviv, Maccabi Ra'anana breezed by Hapoel Holon 83-66, Maccabi Rishon LeZion edged Givat Shmuel 87-83, and Hapoel Galil Elyon earned a 89-81 away victory over Hapoel Eilat.

Hap. J'lem 89, Mac. RG 68
Waldman had 14 points and seven assists for Jerusalem, which shot an amazing 12-16 from three-point

range. Recovering from a sloppy first half in which they trailed, 41-36, Jerusalem relied on superb scoring balance, led by Radisav Curcic with 19, and great defense to stifle Muli Katzurin's club. Jerusalem turned the net for nine three-pointers in the second half and never looked back. Waldman's performance provided hope the team can overcome the loss of Gordon, who announced his retirement in the off-season.

James Gully was the only bright spot for Ramat Gan, but even he tired down the stretch, and Jerusalem totally shut down Estonian point guard Rauno Peca in the second-half after Peca showed signs of brilliance running Ramat Gan's offense in the first stanza.

Mac. Tel Aviv 73, Bnei Herzliya 62
The defending champions found themselves down 24-6 at the outset as coach Yoram Hanush's newly acquired players couldn't keep up

with the young Herzliya team. But old hands Gur Shelef and Derrick Sharp righted things and Maccabi held on for the victory. Mac. Rishon 87, Givat Shmuel 83
Rishon's Duane Washington hit two clutch free throws down the stretch, as did Doron Jamchy (25 points), whose contract was only approved by league authorities an hour before game time, to give Rishon the dramatic road victory.

Galil Elyon 89, Hap. Eilat 81
Cool and calm play down the stretch by coach David Blatt's young club paid off big as a scaled-down Eilat club suffered a heart-breaking season-opening loss at home.

Mac. Haifa 81, Hap. Tel Aviv 67
Led by Andrew Kennedy and Meir Tapiro, Maccabi Haifa showed it would have much to say in the coming season, winning at Ussishkin.

See BASKETBALL, Page 22

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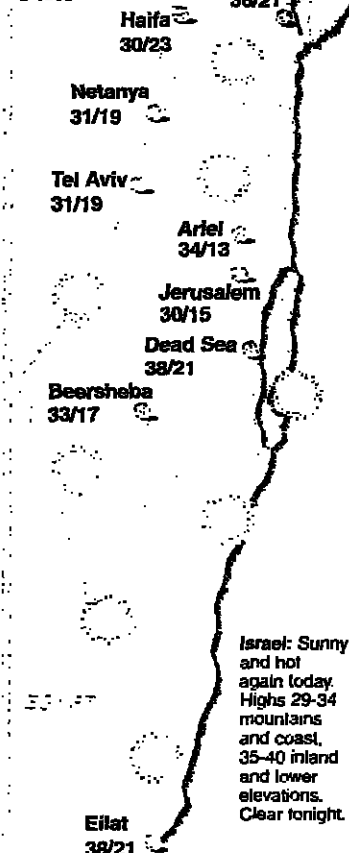
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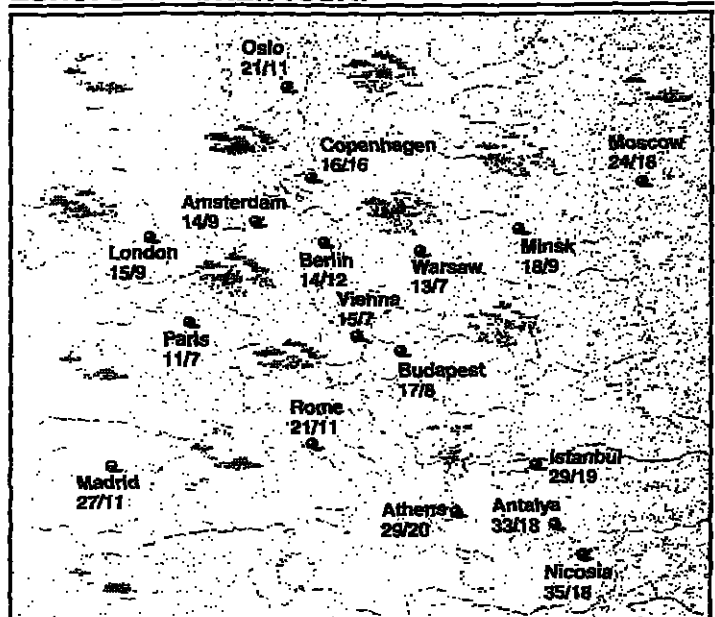
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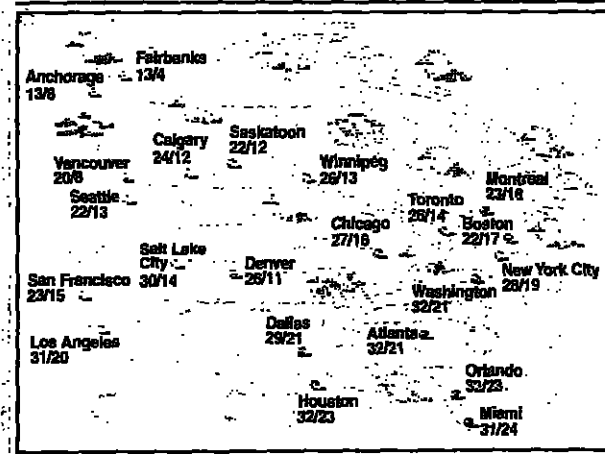
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Beersheba	33/17	34/18	35/19	36/20
Eilat	38/21	39/22	40/23	41/24

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